THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1858. NO. 27.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Bastress & Winter,

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Produce, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse;* Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Groceries;* constantly on hand, *Fish, Salt, Plaster, Guano, &c.*

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.

Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

New Coal & Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—FRANKLIN HERSH has received and will constantly keep on hand, a large and well selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior article of COAL suitable for family purposes. Also, Blacksmith's Coal of the best quality. All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at the shortest notice.

FRANKLIN HERSH.

New Oxford, Feb 8, 1858 tf

A Large Supply of Lumber,

INCLUDING every quality of River Pine, just received, and for sale, at very low prices, at the Yard of SHEADS & BUEHLER, *on the Corner of Washington and Railroad Streets*, just in the rear of the "Eagle Hotel." They have also on hand a large variety of *Plastering Laths, Shingling Laths, and Picket Heads*, (for garden fencing,) which they will sell low. Orders for any amount can be promptly filled. Builders, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their advantage to examine qualities and prices.—Also, a superior article of *Blacksmith Coal*, at 3½ cts. per bushel.

Gettysburg, Jun. 25, 1858.

New Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Panel, First and Second Common and Culling *Boards*, First and Second Common and Culling *Plank*, Hemlock Fencing Boards, Hemlock Joists, Scantling, Plastering Lath, headed and plain Paling, &c., &c., &c.

He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock CAN'T BE BEAT. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage. JACOB AULABAUGH.

Feb. 1, 1858.

New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.—The undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGH, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c. ☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.

September 7, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK. on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c.

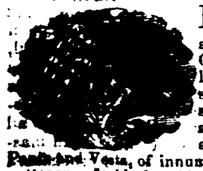
J. LEIB, Agent.

Nov. 30, 1857.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at THE COMPILER office. Summonses, Subpoenas, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale. Dec. 21, 1857.

Prepare for Winter.



BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirl pool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of Over Coat; also Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these will be had at the very lowest prices at

Oct 26. SAMSON'S.

TIN WARE of every description on hand and for sale at GEO. E. BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

ROOFS SPOUTING AND TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

The Poet's Corner.

☞The following parody on the "Fine Old English Gentleman" is better than the original. It is written by that versatile wit, clever poet, good singer, and "a good fellow generally," James A. Valentine, of the New Orleans Picayune:

The Fine Old Yankee Gentleman.

I'll sing you a good old song, that you hav'nt heard of late,
Of a fine old Yankee gentleman, of a fine old Yankee State,
Who there had lived from childhood's years, contented with his fate,
Whilst silver hairs were clustering around his honest pate,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

His cottage stood upon the hill, from whence at dawn of day,
He hied him forth to cheerful toil, which health did well repay;
And there at eve, in peaceful mood, he smok'd his pipe of clay,
And quaff'd a mug of cider old, and puff'd life cares away,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

And when the ploughing matches came, with each succeeding year,
With cheerful look and merry heart, he'd foremost there appear;
For though three score and ten his years, his plough he well could steer,
And set a ridge or furrow turn, with any young compeer,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

But e'en the brave old oak will bend before stern winter's blast,
And looks of wear and tear now told his strength was wearing fast;
Yet blessings on the hand that still rewarded service past,
And crowned the winter of his years with comfort to the last,
Of the fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

And though old customs still may change, oh may we ever find,
That good old soul who toil'd for us, within our hearts enshrined;
For though no broad fair lands are his, or wealth to leave behind,
He'll carry to the grave with him, the love of all his kind,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

Select Miscellany.

INDUSTRY IN FEMALES.

Industry in a female is always an important trait. There is, indeed, so much uncertainty in the voyage of life, that no young man can be deemed otherwise than criminally imprudent who joins his fate to that of a person whose domestic education and habits of life have been adverse to the practice of this essential virtue. In a career where the utmost prudence is often incompetent to secure success, and where, in nine cases out of ten, the fairest prospects are prematurely blighted, and the brightest expectations nipped in their freshest bloom, to enter the domestic relation, and to assume the several responsibilities of husband, father, and citizen, with one who is wholly inadequate to sustain the shocks of adversity, or to alleviate the burden of misfortune by mutual assistance and support, is not only an evil but a *crime!* And yet there are thousands who do so,—thousands who annually lead to the altar beings with minds as vacant, and hands as unaccustomed to employment, as though they had existed from childhood in a mental and moral *vacuum*—wholly ignorant of ordinary wants and of the means by which they are honorably supplied. It is, indeed, to be regretted that in our day the entire routine of courtship, and social intercourse between the sexes, is little better than a regularly graduated course of artful and systematized deception!

"What," says Cobbet, in his third letter of "Advice to Young Men," "is to tell whether a girl will make an industrious woman?" How is the purblind lover, especially, able to determine whether she whose smiles and dimples, and whose bewitching lips, have almost bereft him of his senses—how is he able to judge from any thing he can see whether the beloved object will be industrious or lazy? Why, is it very difficult? "There are," says Maclin, "certain outward signs, which if attended to with care, will serve as pretty sure guides. First, if you find the tongue lazy, you may be quite sure the hands and the feet are the same. By laziness of the tongue, I do not mean absence of talk, for that in most cases is very good, but I mean a slow and soft utterance, a sort of singing out of the words, instead of speaking them—a sort of letting the sounds fall out as if they were sick at the stomach. The pronunciation of an industrious person is quick and distinct, and the voice if not strong, firm at least—not masculine, as feminine as possible; not a croak nor a bawl, but a quick, distinct, sound voice. Look a little at the labors of the teeth, for these correspond with the other members of the body, and see her work on mutton chop and a bit of bread and cheese, and if she deal quickly with these you have a pretty good security for that industry without which a wife is a burden instead of a help.—Another mark of industry is a quick step, and a somewhat firm tread, showing that the foot comes down with a heavy good will. I do not like, and never did like, your sauntering, soft stepping girls, who move as if they were indifferent to the result."—*Phila. Argus.*

Careful Cook.—"Bring in the oysters I told you to open," said the head of a household, growing impatient. "There they are," replied the Irish cook, proudly. "It took me a long time to clean them, but I have done it at last, and thrown all the nasty insides into the street."

AUTOGRAPHS.

A Rich Correspondence.—The following letter was received some time since in Washington, penned, evidently in good earnest, by some northern autograph hunter, who appears to have been taking a Rip-Van-Winkleish snooze for the last quarter of a century:

GENEVA, Feb. —, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—Making a collection of autographs, I should be very happy to add yours to my number as soon as convenient to yourself.

Hoping that you will grant my request, I remain yours, &c., &c.,

(Signed) W—— U. C——,

Walnut Hill, Geneva, N. Y.

Superscribed—Postmarked, "Free," Hon. John Randolph, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.

This letter fell into the hands of one of our city jokers, and elicited the following creamy reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your brilliant epistle, of February —, 1858, addressed to "Hon. John Randolph, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.," requesting his autograph, is, by a train of circumstances unforseen to you, upon my table. The letter was advertised, and there being no other John Randolph but myself in this city, I took the liberty of opening it. I am not bold, I think, in assuming that you intended to address John Randolph, of Roanoke, who, unfortunately for your valuable collection of autographs, departed this life some eighteen or twenty years since, or otherwise, I doubt not, he would have complied with your modest request. You are not, however, altogether unfortunate that your communication has fallen into my hands, for, applauding your zeal in so patriotic an undertaking, I will be most happy to assist you, by forwarding the signatures of some of my remarkable acquaintances. I am sorry I am not able to do so at present.

My friend, G. Washington, Esq., late Commander-in-chief of our army, is not at present in town, but should he return soon, I shall lay your letter before him.

I have several other distinguished friends, of whom you may not have heard, but on diligent inquiry you will readily discover that their names are worthy a place in your *priceless* album.

W. Shakspeare, Esq., of Stafford-on-Avon, England, has some *little* renown in the world of letters, who, I have no doubt, will cheerfully oblige you, when I meet him next.

Mr. J. Cæsar, whilom of Rome, Italy, was wont also to be kind in this regard; and the autograph of my particular friend, J. Iscariot, Esq., a distinguished Hebrew gentleman, would suit your collection exactly. He would, doubtless, dispose of it for a small consideration, as his character is notoriously pecuniary.

Should I meet any of these gentlemen shortly, I shall, assuredly, oblige you, and had not the immortal Adam (who in his palmy days possessed a country seat called "Paradise") expired a *"few days"* since, I would have enriched your collection by his valuable *"Mark."*

At any rate, you have the autograph of Yours, with profound respect,

JOHN RANDOLPH.

P. S.—If you think proper to reply to this, drop the "Hon." and pay the postage. J. R.

Notey Bency.—Adam's christian name is not remembered.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

Such gentleman as a certain author describes in the following paragraph, are not to be met every day; and should any unmarried lady chance to find one, we advise her to secure him forthwith, as one of the most perfect works from the artiler of the Divine Architect:—

"Show me a man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful conversation with one whom years have deprived of all charms; show me the man who is willing to help the deformed, who stands in need of help; show me the man who would no sooner look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the well-dressed lady in the saloon; show me the man who treats unprotected maidendood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank and family; show me one that abhors the libertine's gibe—who shuns him as the blasphemer and traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would the coward, the ridiculer of a woman's reputation; show me a man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect that is due to a woman, in any condition or class, and you show me a true gentleman."

FIGURE-HEAD OF THE ADVANCE.

The Masons of New York propose erecting a monument to Dr. Kane, and intend placing the figure-head of the "Advance" upon it. Dr. Kane thus speaks of the figure-head, in describing the departure of the crew from their little vessel, around which "the same ice" still clings:

"We went upon deck. The flags were hoisted and hauled down again, and our party walked once or twice around the brig, looking at her timbers and exchanging comments upon the scars, which remind them of every stage of her dismantling.

Our figure-head, the fair "Augusta," the little blue girl with pink cheeks, who lost her breast by an iceberg, and her nose by a nip off Bedevilled Reach, was taken from our bows, and placed aboard the "Hope." "She is at any rate wood," said the men, when I hesitated about giving them the additional burden, "and if we cannot carry her far, we can burn her."

☞With us—Spring and the birds.

ALMOST TOO ROMANTIC TO BE TRUE.

For some days past considerable excitement has been felt in some circles in this community, in reference to an affair in humble life, the particulars of which we cannot permit to pass by unnoticed. So far as we have been able to gather the facts of the case they appear to be as follows:

About three years ago, George Fry, of this vicinity, became enamored of a beautiful Gipsey girl, who, in company with a number of her people, had encamped in a wood near this place. Mr. Fry's love was fondly reciprocated by the fair Gipsey, and she consented to marry him. But "true love never did run smooth," and so it happened in this case. The consent of the father of the lady could not be obtained to her marriage with "a man not accustomed to gentility."

However, "Love laughs at locksmiths!" When Mr. Fry found that he "could not win the favor of the old folks," he set about planning ways and means to steal the object of his affections. In this he was not unsuccessful. One night, when the hard-hearted old man was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, and all around was lonely and drear, Mr. Fry approached the camp of the wanderers, and was met by her for whom his heart had long in agony sighed!—After fondly embracing her he solicited her to accompany him without delay, to a village a few miles distant. Without hesitation she complied with his request, and on the following day they were married. * * The rage of the old Gipsey when he found that his daughter had "sloped," can better be imagined than described. Nothing could soothe his temper save the return of his child. In vain he sought for her. Nothing could be heard from her.

Finally, when he found that he himself could find no traces of her, he offered a heavy reward to the person who would discover her whereabouts, and in the presence of several "kidnappers," he exhibited large quantities of gold and silver, which induced them to make the effort, and a few evenings after, in a most inhuman manner, they accomplished their object. In the absence of Mr. Fry they wrested her away and delivered her over to the hands of a father unsusceptible of the divine feelings of love. Immediately the entire group of Gipsies fled from the country. Rumor said that they had returned to England from whence they hailed.

* * * *

Two years noiselessly glided by, and nothing was heard by Mr. Fry from his absent wife, although he long cherished the hope that she would escape from her "tyrannical parent," and return to him whom she loved. Time, however, gradually rusted Mr. Fry's love for his Gipsey wife. He felt that it was "not good to be *alone*" so long, and at the end of two years he again united his destinies with another of Eve's fair daughters. Suffice it to say, with the latter he experienced no visible difficulty. Things moved smilingly along——Mr. Fry lived happily with his wife and the rest of mankind. But, alas! how short lived are some connubial combinations! Last week Mr. Fry's *first wife*—his Gipsey wife—in company with "George Fry the second," arrived in this place, in search of him! By the assistance of Officer Shade, she was successful in finding him.

Limited space forbids us from entering into details, at this time, of the excruciating suffering Mrs. Fry has undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was "a widow," that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, &c. What the *finale* of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.—*Shippensburg News.*

A TREMENDOUS FAST HORSE.

Many years ago a solitary horseman might have been seen swiftly riding towards Toledo, Ohio. The sun had just set in the western horizon. 'Twas the close, in short, of an election day, and that solitary horseman was courier from an important township in Lucas county. The returns from every township in the county but the one we speak of had been heard from at Toledo, and the vote of this township was needed to tell how the county had gone.

At length the solitary horseman arrived in Toledo and reined his foaming steed up before the Indiana House. A big crowd—Democrats and Whigs—rushed for the news.

"Better time," said the solitary horseman, looking at his watch, "was never made by live hoss! Fifteen miles in thirty-two minutes! What d'ye think of that, gentlemen?" asked the horseman.

"Cuss the hoss," yelled the excited crowd; "how has ——— township gone?"

"Gen'lmen," replied the solitary horseman, "I disremember. It went either Whig or Democrat, but I've been so taken with the speed of this 'ere hoss that I forgit which; but, gen'lmen," roared the excited horseman, rising in his saddle and frantically waiving his whip in the air, "you may just rest satisfied on one point; all —— can't beat this hoss!"

A Good Idea.—There is a rule in a debating society that we have heard of, which is, "that any gentleman wishing to speak more than half an hour, shall have a room to himself."

SPEECH OF

HON. GEO. W. BREWER,

Before the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, March 4, 1858

Mr. Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin, being called for, arose and said:—

I have been much gratified at the spirit and temper which have characterized this discussion. It is indicative of that harmony which, I trust, will always exist in the Democratic party, to give it in the future the same success that it has had in days gone by.

The questions involved in these resolutions are important; and the people of Pennsylvania—nay, the people of this mighty Confederacy of States—are looking with interest to the deliberations of this Convention. And among those who are now watching our proceedings with anxiety, there is one above all the rest, who now stands at his post of honor and of trust, with the heavy robes of office upon him—with the heavy responsibilities of this great nation resting upon his brawny shoulders—he whom two years ago, we nominated, placing in his hands the flag of our party to carry it into battle and to carry to victory. (Applause.) Now, in the hour of trouble and danger, when this agitation is not only disturbing the peace and quiet of Kansas but convulsing the whole country, James Buchanan is looking to his native Pennsylvania, that she may stretch out her strong right arm of power to vindicate his honesty and to sustain his measures. (Cheers.)

What is the question at issue? The people of Kansas have transmitted to Congress, through the President, their Constitution, framed by a lawful Convention assembled for that purpose. The President, in submitting this Constitution to Congress, has recommended its acceptance, in a message that breathes the loftiest patriotism, and accords with the true principles of all republican governments and constitutional liberty in this country. The admission of Kansas under this Constitution is objected to; first, because there was no enabling act; second, because the Constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people; third, because the Constitution provides that no alteration or amendment shall be made to it until the year 1864.

As to the first objection, I do not think it necessary to say much. Senator Douglas has admitted that he does not consider an enabling act as essential. In the United States Senate, Feb. 1, 1858, he said:

"I have, in explanation of that point, said, in reply to the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Green,) the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) and several other Senators, that I deemed the want of an enabling act an irregularity which might be waived or not, according as the proceedings were fair and just or not. I have voted several times, since I have been a member of the two Houses of Congress, for admission of States under such circumstances; and hence I do not regard an enabling act as at all essential. It may be waived."

Should the necessity of an enabling act be insisted on, however, there is an answer which seems to my mind unanswerable. What was the object of the Kansas-Nebraska bill?—To remove from Congress this exciting question of slavery, and leave its decision to the people of the Territory whose interests were to be affected by it. We have all understood that law as guaranteeing to the people the right to form their domestic institutions in their own way.—But if, in every case, the people, before taking any action, must come and petition Congress for the passage of an enabling act, what was gained by the Kansas-Nebraska law? If such application were required, Congress might refuse, and undoubtedly would refuse or not, according as the probable character of the Constitution of the State might be acceptable to the majority. By the Kansas-Nebraska Law, the people were to have the right to regulate in their own way, their own domestic institutions, of which slavery is one. The Territorial Legislature is incompetent to legislate upon the question of slavery; that question can only be determined when a State Constitution is framed. If, therefore an enabling act is necessary, then while we declare the right of the people of a Territory to regulate their own domestic institutions, we, at the same time, deny them the exercise of that power until Congress shall see proper to pass an enabling act.

The next objection is that this Constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people. Here the question arises, was it competent for that Convention to make a Constitution? Certainly it was; for if they had not the power to make the Constitution, nothing could have been submitted. The only question of difference (so far as I have been able to discover) between gentlemen on this floor, is as to the construction to be put upon the Kansas Nebraska act. The two questions to be determined are, what is popular sovereignty? how is it to be exercised? I answer, the source of all power is the people. As to the mode of its exercise, every one knows that it would be impracticable for all the people, either of a State or a Territory, to meet together *en masse* and legislate as their necessities require. This inherent power they must exercise through representation. Representation is based upon suffrage and that suffrage is the will of the people expressed in pursuance of the forms of constitutional law and constitutional liberty (Applause.)

This very question of submission arose in the Legislature of Kansas when they were about to authorise the Constitutional Convention. In spite of the Governor's veto, they passed the law leaving it discretionary with the Convention whether or not to submit the Constitution. Now, I say it was competent for that Convention either to submit the Constitution or not, as they saw proper.

But we are told that they did not reflect the popular will. What then? Do not the Legislature of Pennsylvania frequently misrepresent the will of their constituents, and pass objectionable laws, which are repealed in the proper way as soon as the people have the opportunity? In electing delegates to that Convention the people clothed them with the delegated power to make a Constitution, and they have no right now to complain that that Constitution is not in accordance with their wishes.

But the idea that the submission of the Constitution to a popular vote was absolutely necessary, has been disavowed by Mr. Douglas himself, the great leader of those who oppose the views of the President on this question. In the Senate of the United States, February 1, 1858, Mr. Douglas said:

"Now, in regard to the doctrine of submission, I said, in my opening speech, and I have repeated it since, and in order that no man shall have an excuse for misapprehending it hereafter, I repeat now, the only essential point is, that the Constitution must be the act of the people, embodying their opinions. But, submission is not a principle. The popular will is the principle; the popular sanction is the principle; that it shall be the act of the people is the principle. Submission to a vote is a means of ascertaining that will."

If, then, submission to the people is merely one means of ascertaining the popular will, there must, by implication, be other modes of ascertaining that will. Then no principle is involved in this part of the controversy. The issue here is simply a matter of fact. I maintain that the only fair and safe means of ascertaining the popular will, is to regard the action of the Convention, a legal body, and fully authorized to embody the popular will and reflect the public sentiment. They were endowed with competent authority to make the Constitution; and every fair, every legal presumption is in favor of the idea that that Constitution did reflect the popular will, until you produce competent evidence to rebut that presumption.

But the question of slavery—the only question that had given trouble to the people of Kansas—the question whose agitation had baffled their industry, crippled their enterprise, destroyed the fruits of their labor—that question the Convention agreed to submit to the people, and upon it a vote was taken.

But we are told that subsequently the Legislature passed a law authorizing a vote of the people on the 4th January last, upon the whole Constitution, and that at that election a large majority was polled against the Constitution. But if the Convention were authorized to make a Constitution, they had the power to submit it entire or to establish and ordain it without submission. They chose to submit one clause to the people. On the 21st of December, the people ratified that, thereby making the Constitution valid and lawful for all purposes. The Legislature had no more authority to pass a law fixing another day for an election, than the people of Pennsylvania would have had authority to hold an election last fall on any other than the day fixed by law.

I hold, therefore, that the legal evidence is, that the Constitution does reflect the popular sentiment. It is the Constitution, and must remain the Constitution until altered in the way provided, or by an exercise of the inherent rights of the people.

But we are told, that if Kansas be admitted under that Constitution, the people will have no power to alter it till 1864. The practice of nearly all the old thirteen States is against this doctrine; the practice of Pennsylvania is against it. I believe that the people of Kansas will have the right to alter it as soon as the Territory shall be admitted into the Union. The amendment made to our Constitution, providing that no amendment shall be made within five years—is that valid? Does that prevent the Legislature from passing a law to-morrow, providing for taking the sense of the people on the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention? I think it does not; other gentlemen think it does. But let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that it does bind the people of Pennsylvania, and that they have no power to make an amendment to the Constitution within five years. If the people of Pennsylvania have the right to make a restriction of that kind, have not the people of Kansas? If this Kansas Convention were clothed with competent authority and make a binding provision that the Constitution should not be altered for seven years—whose business is it? Have the people of any other State the right to complain about Pennsylvania, because we cannot amend our Constitution for five years? Even if the people of Kansas, therefore, have no right to alter their Constitution until 1864, that is no ground for refusing Kansas admission into the Union. It is a matter which concerns themselves, and about which complaint should not come from us.

But this idea that the people of Kansas would not have the power to change their Constitution till 1864 is, it seems to me, sustained by reasoning that is very fallacious. Do the people, when they become a State, lose any of the sovereignty which they have while they remain a Territory? Do they, by making a constitution and establishing a State government, divest themselves of any of the independence which they have, as sovereigns, while in a Territorial capacity, to form a constitution, why is it not competent for them, after they are admitted as a State, to change and modify that constitution whenever it becomes necessary? If in forming their constitution they can make a prohibition which will be binding for ten years, they could make one binding for a thousand years. The parties to this contract have a right to change the contract whenever they see proper. The people delegate their authority to the Convention only for a special purpose—to make a constitution. When that is accomplished the power delegated to the Convention is exhausted. The inherent power remains with the people to make another constitution whenever they see proper.

Some days ago, the point that has been suggested by my friend from Schuylkill, (Mr. F. W. Hughes,) attracted my attention; and I went to the trouble of ascertaining the votes cast last fall, upon the four amendments to the Constitution which had been proposed. Remember it has been maintained that the Lecompton Constitution is invalid and not binding, because a majority of the votes of the people of Kansas were not cast in favor of it.—The whole vote polled last fall in Pennsylvania was 363,497. The amendment which received the highest number of votes had in its favor, only 122,657,—a little over one-third of the whole vote. The amendment which received the lowest vote, had only 118,605 in its favor. Now, Mr. President, what would be thought of the man who should go into the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to dispute the validity of these amendments, pleading that they did not reflect the popular will because a majority of the actual voters of Pennsylvania had not declared in their favor, and that therefore he was not bound by them? I say that they are as much the law of the land, and are as fully sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania, as if every vote polled on that occasion had been in their favor.

Every legal presumption supports the idea that the Lecompton Constitution reflects the popular sentiment of the Territory of Kansas. We are not to look to resolutions of mass meetings; we are not to look to the acts of a Legislature that has no authority over the Constitution; we are not to listen to the complaints of those that have been, from the first, in rebellion against the Government, inflicting upon the people, by their agitation, all this strife and bitter feeling upon the question of slavery. The people have formed their Constitution in their own way, and Congress is bound to admit Kansas under that Constitution; because, from the legal evidence, from the law of the case, it appears that the Constitution made by them, was made by the instrumentalities which they themselves selected and invested with authority.—The people of Kansas are entitled to come into the Confederacy of States under that Constitution. If you reject it—if you say that there is any other mode of ascertaining the popular will than by the forms of law—by the expression of the popular will through suffrage, through delegation, through representatives—then there is an end to the system of American liberty—there is an end to our Republican form of Government.

In conclusion, I would say that I hope the resolutions of the Committee will pass. I do not support them from motives of expediency; that has been the argument against them—that their passage may cripple the Democratic party, may defeat us at the coming election. I shall vote for them because I believe them to be right; "and honesty is always the best policy." Believing them right I should vote for them, though by their passage the party should be weakened—which I trust to God will not be the case; for I believe that the best interests of the country; I believe that the destiny of this people; I believe that the hopes of struggling patriotism the world over; I believe that everything grand, great and progressive, is entrusted to the mission of the Democracy of this nation. (Applause.) I anticipate no such result as that the passage of these resolutions will defeat the party; but even if we should lose one battle, even if we should be temporarily stricken down,

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

Lime Kilns.

This is an improvement on a lime kiln patented by Powell Griscom and Charles S. Denn, of Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 17, 1857. The present improvement consists in dividing the oblong stack and basin claimed in their former patent into two chambers, by means of a central partition, and furnishing the oblong furnaces with side feed doors, thus dividing the stack, and providing two draw pits through which to withdraw the lime after it has been burned. It also increases the draft, and allows a much larger kiln to be used without at all affecting the even settling of the lime. When but a small quantity of lime can be sold, only one chamber may be employed, and then when the sale is more brisk, both chambers may be used; and the quantity of lime burned and kept on hand thus regulated according to the demands of the market; and by making the side draft flues answer as auxiliary furnace doors, the fuel can be introduced in a manner to keep up a uniform heat from end to end of the furnace chamber. This is a good kiln, and may be seen in practical operation on a large scale in Baltimore, Md.

The Largest Room.—It is stated that the largest room that was ever constructed is that in which the tobacco stores are kept in the London Docks. That room is said to cover nearly *six acres*, being, of course, under one roof! It is a curious circumstance, that this enormous apartment should be devoted to an article of mere luxury.

The Lancaster Bank Investigation.—Gov. Packer has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Lancaster Bank, under the act passed at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:—Hon. Thos. H. Burnside, of Lancaster; Hon. Geo. Dawson, Allegheny, and Hon. J. Y. James, Warren.

☞Learning, with virtue, is better than house and lands.

The Compiler.

W. J. Stable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 29, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY PRUST, of Fayette county.

☞ Mr. Brewer, of the Senate, and Mr. Wilt, of the House, have our thanks for continued Legislative favors.

☞ On the first page of this morning's *Compiler* will be found the speech of Hon. George W. Brewer in the recent Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, on the Kansas question.—It is an admirable speech—brief, pointed and unanswerable. Read it.

☞ Governor Packer has appointed George M. Lauman, of Reading, Flour Inspector at Philadelphia—the best office in the gift of the Executive—worth $12,000 a year.

☞ Senary Leader, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Hanover Spectator*, died on Saturday week, in the 48th year of his age, after a week's illness, of pneumonia. By untiring industry and business tact he had succeeded in making the Spectator quite a profitable paper.

☞ In another part of this paper will be found a list of the officers elected in the several townships and boroughs of the county on Friday week. The elections, as a general thing, resulted satisfactorily to the Democracy. Some of the districts, indeed, did much better than was expected.

The vote was light and very little interest was felt in the result. Had the Democrats of the Borough made anything approaching a "desperate effort," they would have swept the whole field.

☞ The Editors of the State are requested to meet at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the third Wednesday of April, "for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization of the Editorial Association of the State." The Committee in their invitation say, "It would be exceedingly pleasant if the members of the Press in this great Commonwealth, could be personally acquainted with each other. A good-fellowship would thus be established, and opportunities offered for a mutual exchange of views, which would greatly assist to advance the prosperity of the State, and with it the business interests of the profession." It is hoped there will be a large attendance on the day mentioned.

The Army Bill.—Gen. Quitman's bill authorizing the employment of five regiments of volunteers—one of which shall be mounted men—passed the House of Representatives on Thursday week, by a vote of 124 to 73.

☞ Hon. John Cadwallader, it is said, is to be appointed to the Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Kane.

☞ In the New York Assembly, Mr. Moore has introduced a bill designed to prevent the sale or use of destructive compositions in the State. It prohibits the manufacture, sale or use for the purpose of introducing light or heat, of any camphene, spirit gas, burning fluid, or any fluid liquid of a spirituous or explosive nature, under a penalty of $100 for each offence for its manufacture or sale, and $10 for each offence for its use.

The Administration Cannot Be Broken Down.—The Washington correspondent of the Manchester *Union* represents Senator Douglas as saying, "Let us first *break down this slavish administration*, and then the power which enslaves all administrations." We feel like saying to any one who thinks he can break down the administration of Mr. Buchanan, that he is unquestionably laboring under a delusion. A Democratic administration never was and never can be broken down by any combination.

Election in York Borough.—The election in the several Wards of York borough, held on Friday week, shows that the Democracy of that locality are still in the ascendant. All the Democratic candidates in the South and West Wards are elected by handsome majorities, and in the North Ward the opposition majority—formerly ranging from 100 to 150—is cut down to 11.

Marriage Extraordinary.—The Petersburg Express records the marriage of Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well-to-do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 86 years.—Maiden ladies who read this announcement may take courage and persevere.

☞ It takes the pressure of 150,000 lbs. to pinch an inch hole in an iron plate one inch thick.

Kansas in the Senate.

The United States Senate, on Tuesday last, passed the bill to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, by a vote of 33 yeas to 25 nays. The Senate has thus honorably discharged an important duty, and it is hoped that the House will not delay in following in its footsteps. The question, so long in agitation, and so damaging to the peace of the country, should be decided; and it can be just as well done now as at any future time. Delay will not benefit Kansas, nor the Union.

"Sober Second Thought" in Illinois.

The Democracy of this State have been looked to as presenting the strongest evidence of the Anti-Lecompton sentiment, and we are glad to find that even there, in Douglas' own home, the "will of the majority" of the Democracy of the Union has begun to bring about the true feeling. The leading Democratic German press of the State, located at Chicago, the *National Democrat*, has been heretofore ardently with Mr. Douglas in his opposition to the President's policy. A few days since, however, it declared that the Democracy of the Union were with the President, and it would not abandon its party for any mere personal inclination. In its last issue, in reply to some remark upon its manly resolution, it declared that "it would not desert the party, even for Stephen A. Douglas!" "that it believed the question was one of peace or prolonged strife," and remarked—"receive Kansas into the Union as a State, and let its people govern themselves as they please, and bring peace to the Union!" It indicates a significant change in the movements of the Democracy since the issue of the President's Kansas Message. Those who count upon the party deserting their chosen standard bearer are doomed to inglorious discomfiture!

Democracy in Maine.

Maine is a good distance off, and being, as is supposed, irretrievably deluged with Republicanism, the little Democratic effervescences that come bubbling up to the surface from time to time, are not so likely to be noticed as they otherwise would be, especially by the Republicans themselves. But the fact of these effervescences shows that the true spirit is at work at the bottom of the pot, and will cause it to boil over by and by, to the damage of the Republicans. A few instances to the point are given by the Bangor *Union*, which mentions, in addition to the city of Biddeford, the towns of Cornish, Newfield, Sanford, Scarborough, North Anson, Starks and Shapleigh, all of which have elected full Democratic tickets, some of them for the first time.

New Jersey All Right.

The Democracy of the gallant little State of New Jersey, one of the five Northern States that went for Buchanan in 1856, are sound on the Kansas question. In the Legislature they have voted down the anti-Lecompton resolutions which the Republicans have been endeavoring to force through.

Hon. Wilson Reilly.

We saw it stated the other day that the honorable representative of this Congressional district had introduced a bill to admit Kansas into the Union as a State. The distinctive feature of this bill is the recognition, by Congress, of the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution at pleasure. It might be well to put a clause of this kind in the act admitting Kansas. The President, if we remember aright, said he could see no objection to it. But we presume it is not held that such a declaration from Congress would confer upon the people of Kansas any right they would not enjoy without it.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

The Result of the Kansas Election for State Officers.—Gen. Calhoun has written a letter to the Washington Star in relation to the election in that Territory. He says:

As there has been great anxiety to learn the result of the late election for members of the State Legislature, under the Kansas constitution now before Congress, I think it proper to state that recent information, through Governor Denver and others, leave no doubt that the returned vote from the "Delaware-Crossing" precinct, in Leavenworth county, should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued without reference to the vote of that precinct. A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavits of the judges of election at that precinct; and, in a communication to the Union, I immediately stated that if the facts contained in said affidavits were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth county. Although I have not received any reply to my letter to Gov. Denver, yet, from various sources of information, I am left in no doubt as to the statements of the judges of election at that precinct; and I shall, therefore, issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth county, irrespective of the "Delaware-Crossing" precinct.

I regret to add that this decision will give the control of Kansas to a party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the constitution and laws of the Union.

Thus another spoke is knocked out of the Black Republican wheel.

☞ The York Band have ordered a new set of instruments in Saxony, Germany, which they expect to receive in the course of the coming summer.

A Picture of a Kansas Patriot.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says the minority of the special committee appointed by the Senate in relation to the Kansas resolutions, made their report on Wednesday week. After its reading an incident occurred which shows the material of which at least one Kansas patriot is formed, and we have no doubt may be taken as a fair sample of many others, who threatened civil war and dire confusion, in case the Lecompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress.

The committee close their report with what they style, the "last testimony against the Lecompton Constitution," which includes the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and the following:

"The closing remarks of Hon. G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, were equally pointed, and will have the more weight, when it is remembered that he is one of the most conservative and cautious of the Free State party. He spoke as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:*—I am not a public speaker, but I wish to return my thanks for the very complimentary, and I may say unmerited, resolution of thanks, relative to myself, you have passed to-night. We are about leaving for our homes, I hope to prepare for the final struggle for the freedom of Kansas. Again we have expressed our disapproval of the infamous attempt to subvert our liberties. Should this Constitution be forced upon us, we have but one method left, *and that is to resist its enforcement to the last;* and if I know anything of the freemen of Kansas, *it will be done.* We owe it to ourselves and to the civilized world to resist *this foul attempt to subjugate a free people.*"

Now we have no doubt that the closing remarks of the Hon. G. W. Deitzler would have been an excellent card, had not Col. Straub, the Democratic Senator from Schuylkill county, happened unfortunately to be acquainted with the history of the aforesaid Deitzler, of whose biography he proceeded to give the Senate a short but exceedingly interesting sketch. Mr. Straub stated that he had a personal knowledge of Deitzler, that some few years ago he lived in Schuylkill county, from which place he removed to Bernville, Berks county; that at that village he was once the acting post master; that he robbed the office, and to facilitate his flight from justice, he took his neighbor's horse and wagon. A cloud rested upon his name and character, until suddenly he turns up in Kansas, joins the Republican party, becomes Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes a conservative, cautious, and deeply affecting speech upon abdicating the chair, and is finally quoted by a committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania as first rate authority, to prove that the Missourians are ruffians, the Lecompton Constitution an outrage upon freemen, and the President very like a knave. What a remarkable transformation! Of such material are Kansas patriots! This spotless individual, who tells the Legislature of Kansas, that they owe it to themselves and a civilized world to resist the law, has had, it seems, some little practice in breaking statutes, and rebelling against constitutional authorities. His earlier practices have admirably qualified him for the leader of a rebellion.

The Constituents of Hon. John B. Haskin Speak!

The Democratic constituency of Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, a Democratic member of Congress opposed to the admission of Kansas upon its present application, disapprove his course and sustain the President. The Democracy of Putnam county, N. Y., held a mass meeting on the 25th ult., and unanimously adopted the following very emphatic and pointed resolutions:

Whereas, A Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Kansas, duly convened and regularly organized, has prepared a Constitution in contemplation of the admission of the said Territory into the Federal Union as a sovereign State, which Constitution has been forwarded to the President of the United States, to be by him submitted to Congress, and

Whereas, The President of the United States has submitted to Congress the same, and with it a Message of his own to that body recommending such admission; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of the sentiments contained in the said Message, and view it as another evidence of the integrity, patriotism and firmness of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with majorities that neglect or refuse to exercise their powers, and then complain that measures have been forced upon them.

Resolved, That we have learned with astonishment and regret that John B. Haskin has been found recreant to the trust and confidence reposed in him by the Democratic party, by which he was elevated to his present position.

Resolved, That in refusing to carry out the views of the President in his special message sent to Congress with the Lecompton Constitution, the Hon. John B. Haskin, our Representative in Congress, has forfeited the confidence of the Democracy of Putnam county.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the best interests of the people of Kansas will be consulted by her immediate admission as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution.

Curious Murder.—At High Hill, Georgia, Mr. Jackson, a merchant, was accused of an indiscretion with a planter's daughter. The injured father called upon the merchant for satisfaction.—This was declined, when the enraged father caught Jackson in his own store by the hair of his head, drew him across the counter, and with a huge knife severed his head from his body. The ground of his discharge was that the murder was committed in self-defence.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 25, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—The first triumph of the Kansas bill was won in the Senate on Tuesday last.

Mr. Douglas made a long speech, reiterating his peculiar views, on Monday, in which he fell short of the expectations of his friends, and strengthened the opinion that he is uncomfortable in his present position.

On Tuesday, Mr. Green replied, in a sound argument, and at the close of his remarks, withdrew the amendment of which he had formerly given notice, in regard to admitting Minnesota and Kansas together, saying that although he was friendly to the admission of Minnesota, he thought it would expedite the public business to pass upon each case by itself. Mr. G. then moved to strike out the preamble and insert the following:

"Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State Government, which said constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. G. then moved to amend the bill by adding after section two, line nine, the following:

"And that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States."

The motion was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 23—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—23.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Crittenden, Davis, Henderson, Iverson, Reid, and Thompson of Kentucky—8.

Mr. Cameron said that he had paired off with Mr. Davis.

Mr. Green also moved to strike out the word "of" in the eleventh line of the second section, and to insert in lieu thereof the words "annexed to," so that it will read—"nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said Constitution." The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh withdrew the amendment of which he had previously given notice, and moved to add the following to the bill as a new section:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa."

The motion was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 19.

Mr. Crittenden submitted a substitute for the entire bill, which provides for the admission of Kansas on an equal footing with the original States, upon the condition that this constitution shall be first referred back to a vote of the people in a manner prescribed by the bill, and if approved by them, Kansas shall be considered a State in the Union without any further legislation whatever. If not approved, the people are to be authorized to form a constitution to suit themselves, through the agency of a convention to be called for that purpose. Mr. C. explained the various provisions of the bill; but after some discussion it was rejected—yeas 24, nays 34—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull Wade, and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Durkee, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—34.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis, and Reid—4.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in. The question was then stated on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Iverson expressed his dissent from the second amendment offered by Mr. Green, but would vote for the bill.

Mr. Houston said he would vote for the bill, in accordance with the views of the legislature of Texas.

Mr. Pugh said he should be reluctantly compelled to cast his vote against the bill, in obedience to instructions.

The vote being taken, the result was announced—yeas 33, nays 25—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis, and Reid—4.

There was a marked demonstration of applause in the galleries at the result of the vote.

Hon. Wilson Reilly, the Representative of your district, made a speech in the House to-day, maintaining the legality of the Lecompton Constitution. If Kansas is admitted into the Union under this Constitution, the Legislature can immediately pass an act to alter or amend the same, and then submit it to a vote of the people, without outside interference.

The House will take up the Kansas bill on Thursday next. A few days' discussion may follow, when it will pass that body also. Mark this.

X. Y. Z.

The Legislature.

In the House, on the 17th inst., the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company being under consideration, Mr. Jenkins proposed to amend, fixing the price at fifteen millions instead of three and a half millions, as proposed in the bill, and went on to say that he considered that even $15,500,000 was too small a sum. The bill proposes that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company pay $3,500,000 in the bonds of the company, which can be purchased in the market for forty cents on the dollar. At the price he had fixed in the amendment, the State would only derive a little over four millions for the Canals. The receipts of the Canals for the past three years have annually averaged $300,000 more than the interest proposed to be given to the State on these $3,500,000 of bonds. The New York and Erie cost $52,000,000; the N. Y. Central $38,000,000, and the Pennsylvania Central $21,000,000; from which he argued that the Sunbury and Erie would cost $30,000,000. Even if you gave this company the State Canals they could not complete it. It was the most monstrous proposition that had ever passed before his vision. If the friends of this corporation are to be believed, the Canals must be a burden to the company from their unproductiveness. The company as good as declare that these canals are a basis for obtaining loans to the extent of $7,000,000, for it is well known that the value of collaterals must exceed the amount for which they are pledged. The State will become a part owner and responsible for the seven millions of bonds issued.

The committe reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Brewer called up the Senate bill to incorporate the Mummasburg Fire Insurance Company, and it passed its several readings.

In the House, on the same day, the Appropriation Bill being under consideration, Mr. Nill moved to strike out two hundred dollars extra pay for each member of the Legislature, and made an earnest speech against the too common practice of members voting themselves additional "compensation."—The motion to strike out, however, did not prevail—the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Abrams, Brandt, Dodds, George, Gilliland, Glatz, Grittman, Hamel, Hay, Hayes, Hodgson, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Roath, Roland, Rose, Rupp, Sharp, Shields, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Voegtly, Warden, Westbrook, Wharton, Will, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring and Longaker, Speaker—41.

Nays—Messrs. Askin, Bierer, Bower, Bruce, Calhoun, Castner, Chase, Christy, Crawford, Donnelly J. H., Donnelly James, Dunlay, Ebur, Evans, Foster, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Irwin, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Maugle, Nichols, Ramsey, Rhodes, Scott, Shaw, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Warner, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, Wilcox, Williston and Yearsley—43.

Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to the report of the committee of conference, appointing Thursday the 22d of April, as the day for final adjournment.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, numerous petitions were presented against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

Resolutions sustaining the Kansas policy of President Buchanan were passed by the Senate—yeas 18, nays 11—but one Democrat, Mr. Turney, of Westmoreland, voting with the Black Republicans.

The House, on Tuesday, passed finally the Act to authorize the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money and sell certain real estate.

The House passed a bill to prohibit the snaring of rabbits in the county of Schuylkill.

The House Committee has taken a stand against reporting any bank bills this session. Right.

The Mormon War.

St. Louis, March 24.—A letter from Colonel Johnston, of the Utah expedition, describes his march to Camp Scott, compliments his troops, and says the Mormons have, as fully as words and actions can, manifested the intention that they will no longer submit to any government but their own; and that the people of the Union must either submit to a usurpation of their territory and have a government erected in their midst acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to the federal authority, or act with vigor and force to compel them to succumb. He expresses an earnest hope that every exertion may be made to forward supplies early in the spring, under a sufficient guard of mounted men.

The Turk Robbed.—Mohammed Pasha arrived at Washington on Tuesday night. He had not been at Willard's hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken open, his trunk ransacked, and their contents strewd about, and his carpet bag cut fairly in two. Two thousand dollars in gold, and a crown set with gems, worth as much more, were undiscovered by the thieves.

Borough and Township Officers.

The following is a list of the officers elected in the several boroughs and townships of this county on the 19th inst., as furnished us, at our request, by Henry G. Wolf, Esq., the Clerk of the Courts, with whom the returns are filed:

Bor. of Gettysburg.—Burgess, Robert G. Harper; Town Council, Andrew Schick, Samuel Herbst; Judge, Anthony B. Kurtz; Inspectors, Charles X. Martin, John L. Ziegler; Assessor, Samuel Witherow; Assistant Assessors, John Houck, Robert Smith; School Directors, Edward G. Fahnestock, George E. Buehler; Constables, John Barrett, Solomon Taylor.

Berwick Borough.—Judge, Samuel H. Spink; Inspectors, Eli Mollison, Samuel Hare; Assessor, William L. Gitt; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Berlin, Samuel Metzgar; School Directors, Theodore Pfleeger, Dr F. E. Vandersloot.

Berwick Township.—Justices, Henry Bittinger, Daniel Bucher; Judge, George Brown; Inspectors, Solomon Bechtel, Samuel Fleming; Assessor, John Winand; Assistant Assessors, George Flickinger, Michael Carl; School Directors, George Oaster 3 years, Joseph Grim 3 years, Jacob Loughman 1 year; Supervisors, Jacob Hull, Jeremiah Bender; Auditors, George Oaster 3 years, Jacob Klunk 2 years; Township Clerk, John Leiligh; Constable, John Miller.

Butler.—Judge, George W. Rex; Inspectors, John Kunkle, John S. Boyer; Assessor, John Steinour; Assistant Assessors, William S. Hamilton, Jesse Houck; School Directors, Charles A. Hartzell, Henry Slaybaugh; Supervisors, Conrad Slaybaugh, John Funt; Auditors, Solomon Weidner, Edward Staloy, John M. Peter; Treasurer, Henry Fehl; Clerk, Jacob Pensyl; Constable, Henry Pensyl.

Conowago.—Judge, John Becker; Inspectors, Daniel G. W. Fink, A. W. Hart; Assessor, Henry Emlet; Assistant Assessors, John Rahn, Joseph Sneeringer; School Directors, Adam A. Oaster 3 years, Thomas McClain 3 years, Emanuel Diller 1 year; Supervisors, Thomas Adams, Jacob J. Little; Auditor, Jesse Keller; Township Clerk, Francis Krichten; Constable, John Krug.

Cumberland.—Justices, Edwin Sandoe, George B. Stover; Judge, James Thompson; Inspectors, Jeremiah J. Biesecker, George Patterson; Assessors, John F. Currens; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Bailey, Jacob Weikert; School Directors, John Musser, Jacob Beamer; Supervisors, John N. Hoffman, John Beams; Auditor, Edmund Hunter; Township Clerk, William G. Black; Constable, George W. Schriver.

Franklin.—Judge, Jacob Deardorff; Inspectors, Barnabas Deardorff, Charles Mickley; Assessor, John Lauver; Assistant Assessors, Benjamin Deardorff, John Brady; School Directors, Samuel Lohr, Samuel Brady, Samuel Hart 1 year; Supervisors, Jacob Sheely, Henry Hartman; Auditor, James Russell; Treasurer, Peter Mickley of D.; Township Clerk, John Carbaugh; Constable, Hamilton Sillix.

Freedom.—Judge, Jacob Hoover; Inspectors, Henry Heagy, George Doll; Assessor, Abraham Flenner; Assistant Assessors, David Sandoe, Andrew Ried; School Directors, David Roth, Abraham Waybright, Jacob Hoover 2 years; Supervisors, James Hake, John Hendricks; Auditor, James Bigham; Township Clerk, James Currens; Constable, John Crouse.

Germany.—Judge, Henry Miller; Inspectors, Peter Weirich, James Colehouse; Assessor, John Rider; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Sell, John Miller; School Directors, George Stonesifer, Wm. Bange; Supervisors David Roarbaugh, and John Long and Abraham Harner a tie; Auditor, William Huffard; Township Clerk, Lewis Stonesifer; Constable, Christian Reck.

Hamilton.—Justices, John C. Ellis, George Baker; Judge, Samuel Alwine; Inspectors, John Getz, Samuel Mummert; Assessor, John Wiest; Assistant Assessors, Henry Wolf, Jacob Wehler; School Directors, John Snyder, George Schwartz; Supervisors, John Snyder, John Wiest; Auditor, George King; Township Clerk, A. K. Stoner; Constable, Samuel Miller.

Hamiltonban.—Justice, Isaac Robinson; Judge, James H. Marshall; Inspectors, Peter Stoner, George W. Lott; Assessor, Cornelius Daugherty; Assistant Assessors, Adam Butt, James H. Marshall; School Directors, Christian Musselman, Jacob Plank each 3 years, John Bonnet 2 years, Enoch Kepner 1 year; Supervisors, William McCleaf, William Paxton; Auditor, Robert Watson; Township Clerk, Benjamin J. Reed; Constable, Charles J. Sefton.

Huntington.—Judge, Joseph Wierman; Inspectors, Joseph Trimmer, Thos. C. Kennedy; Assessor, Benjamin Shelly; Assistant Assessors, William Leas, James Wilt; School Directors, Daniel Biteman, Sebastian Stitzel; Supervisors, Adam Weigle, Abraham Fickes; Auditors, Wm. B. Gardner 3 years, Isaac Sadler 2 years; Treasurer, John Gardner; Township Clerk, Jacob B. Hoops; Constable, Warner Townsend.

Latimore.—Judge, Michael Schriver; Inspectors, John Baker, John H. Stitzel; Assessor, Adam Winand; Assistant Assessors, Abraham Ziegler, George Robinett; School Directors, John H. Myers, Charles F. Bonner, Jesse Cook; Supervisors, Jacob L. Chronister, Howard Heiges; Auditor, David S. Beals; Treasurer, George Brandt; Township Clerk, James R. Gardner; Constable, Jacob Hoecht, Sr.

Liberty.—Judge, John Musselman; Inspectors, Joseph Baker, Joseph Bowling; Assessor, Joseph Bollinger; Assistant Assessors, Samuel Beard, Eli B. A. Moore; School Directors, Maxwell Shields, Joseph Tresler; Supervisors, Emanuel Overholtzer, John Flohr; Auditor, Jesse Bollinger; Township Clerk, Grier N. Grayson; Constable, William Knott.

Menallen.—Justice, Jacob Beare; Judge, Samuel Meals; Inspectors, Isaac J. Wright, Jacob B. Meals; Assessor, Wm. N. Heller; Assistant Assessors, Cyrus Griest, Solomon Bender; School Directors, William B. Wilson, Valentine Fehl; Supervisors, Jago Doyle, Michael Hoffman; Auditor, Henry Beamer; Treasurer, Michael Bender; Township Clerk, Wm. A. Elden; Constable, Michael P. Rice.

Mountjoy.—Judge, Daniel Shafer; Inspectors, Robert Newman, Baltzer Snyder; Assessor, James Rider; Assistant Assessors, John Eckenrode, Jacob Diehl; School Directors, Jacob Schwartz, John Spangler; Supervisors, William Cownover, Jacob H. Feeser; Auditors, Newton Horner 3 years, Pius Fink year; Township Clerk, John Latimer; Constable, Jacob Fetterhoff.

Mountpleasant.—Judge, Peter O'Neal; Inspectors, Daniel Reily, John Kerrigan; Assessor, Phineas Marsden; Assistant Assessors, Nicholas Hetrzef, Samuel Shorb; School Directors, Egbert Eckert, Levi Lawrence; Supervisors, Michael Miller, John Sneeringer; Auditor, Jacob Miller; Township Clerk, George Hagerman; Constable, Jacob Cashman.

Oxford.—Justices, John McSherry, Jacob Diehl; Judge, George W. Thomas; Inspectors, John Mouse, Michael McCadden; Assessor, Francis Marshall; Assistant Assessors, Simon Slagle, Anthony Felix; School Directors, Aloysius Marshall, Joseph S. Gitt, Abdiel F. Gitt; Supervisors, George W. Lilly, Henry Keffer; Auditor, Philip Daugherty; Township Clerk, James Robinson; Constable, John Hersh.

Reading.—Judge, Joseph Kunkle; Inspectors, John Moul, John Baker; Assessor, Joseph J. Kuhn; Assistant Assessors, John Miller, John King; School Directors, Andrew Brough, Samuel Orndorff; Hampton District, John A. Dicks, Cornelius Myers; Supervisors, John A. Dicks, Solomon Ebersole; Auditor, Abraham King; Township Clerk, Samuel Heiner; Constable, Philip Hess.

Straban.—Judge, Philip Donohue; Inspectors, Jacob Witmor, William H. Hoffman; Assessor, Jacob Criswell; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Benner, Henry Myers; School Directors, John G. Brinkerhoff, John Wertz; Supervisors, John Cashman, Philip Essick; Auditor, Frederick Quickel; Township Clerk, Peter Decker; Constable, George Hartman.

Tyrone.—Judge, Joseph Hill; Inspectors, Augustus Deitrick, Peter Fidler of J.; Assessor, David T. Cooley; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Trostle, Ezra Myers; School Directors, Daniel Bricker, David Harman; Supervisors, Jacob Ernstberger, David Bream; Auditors, Jacob Herman; Township Clerk, Daniel Deitrick; Treasurer, Arthur N. Stevens; Constable, Wm. Howitt.

Union.—Judge, David F. Bair; Inspectors, Jacob H. Gobrecht, William Sickel; Assessor, William Slifer; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Wailer, Michael Unger; School Directors, Michael H. Kitzmiller, David Sell; Supervisors, William Sell, Jacob Fox; Auditors, John Baker 3 years, John Diehl 1 year; Township Clerk, Conrad Myers; Constable, George Direling.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....Lancaster Bank notes are now bought by the brokers at 20 cents on the dollar, while some will give only 15 cents.

.....An act was passed by the recent Maryland Legislature providing for a call for a State Convention to reform the present Constitution.

.....Rev. Dr. McFarland, just consecrated Catholic bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, is a native of Chambersburg, Pa.

....."Awful Gardner," the celebrated bruiser, who has lately professed religion, was one of the speakers at a prayer meeting in the John Street Church, in New York, a few evenings since.

.....The Chicago Press has an advertisement, forty columns long, of lands in that city delinquent for taxes. This is attributed to the crushing effect of the late financial panic.

.....Capt. Travis having advertised extensively that he would, on a certain day, shoot, on a wager, an orange from the head of a boy, at Louisville, the mayor of that city has forbidden the experiment, and ordered the police to arrest the parties.

.....Is there a Vegetable hen?—Yes, the egg-plant.

.....Mr. Shorts says that Kansas is a great country. Rents cheap, because they have no houses. Women not expensive, because they don't have any. Society primitive and not particular. Men and hogs, cattle and dogs, all lie in the same bed—that is, the mud-polished floor. Great is Kansas among the nations of the earth!

.....The Leavenworth Times says that on the 18th two companies of infantry and two of cavalry left for Utah, numbering 350 men.

....."Rome has had no winter like the present in the last hundred years. The weather has been dry, but unprecedentedly cold, and aged and sickly people are dying in consequence in great numbers. Almost the entire population is afflicted with the influenza."

.....Two couples were married in New Baltimore, Michigan, last week, under peculiar circumstances. Twin sisters married twin brothers, and the parties were each fourteen years old, and their wedding day was the anniversary of the birthday of the brides.

.....A butcher in Lancaster county, Pa., has made two sausages, one 76 feet 9 inches long, weighing 63 pounds, and the other 75 feet 2 inches long, and weighing 58 pounds.

.....The Louisiana Legislature has just passed a bill to prevent free negroes from holding slaves in that State. The practice must be quite common to require an act of the Legislature to prevent it.

.....A jury of the Circuit Court of Frederick county, Md., has, after a trial lasting three days, awarded the sum of $10,000 damages and costs in favor of the Rev. Moses A. Stewart and wife, and against Daniel Gaver, who, it was charged, uttered certain scandalous and defamatory words against the chastity of Mrs. Stewart.

.....A grand universal horticultural exhibition is announced to take place in the month of May, at the Palace of Industry, in Paris.

.....The Hotel buildings at the Shannondale Springs, Va., were destroyed on Saturday morning week.

.....The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law abolishing capital punishment, and the substitution of hard labor for life in the place thereof.

.....The wheat in Fauquier county, Va., is said to be looking beautiful.

.....The Richmond Enquirer opposes the reopening of the African slave trade.

The Sonora Rebellion.

Washington, March 24.—The overland mail, via El Paso and San Antonio, has arrived, bringing information, dated Angona, February 7th, stating that Gen. Gandara, the leader of the rebellion in Sonora, has been entirely successful, having defeated the government troops in several battles. At last accounts Gen. Gandara had surrounded Pesqueira, the governor, so as to cut off all hopes of his escape. Gandara had massacred all his prisoners, and proclaimed that he would hang Pesqueira if taken.

Other letters say that the Fort Yuma and El Paso wagon road was progressing finely.

The people of the Rio Grande are much interested in the success of the Arizona bill.

The Indians were troublesome in the Mesilla valley, and a general attack was feared.

The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

The Railroad.

Work on the Gettysburg Railroad is progressing quite satisfactorily. Passing along the line from this place to New Oxford, the other day, we were struck with the amount of work done since we had previously viewed it. The rock-cut at New Oxford is nearly through, and it is expected that the track-layers may resume operations sometime in April, or, latest, by the first of May. The bridge across the Conowago is finished—a substantial piece of work, well put up, of first-rate materials, and calculated to last very many years. The grading is completed from the creek to near Swift Run, where John Shultz has, say, a month's work to do. Probably the heaviest grading yet to be done is in the rock-cut in the rear of John Miller's, west of the Turnpike, but Mr. Conway is pushing work with all due energy, and will "keep out of the way of the track-layers." Dolan and Lane have little more than "trimming up" to do—and thus the entire grading and bridging of the line will be finished.

So far as we are able to judge, the work is well done, reflecting no little credit upon the contractors, Messrs. IRWIN and TAYLOR, with whom the Company were fortunate in contracting. They have shown themselves reliable and honorable men, always ready to fulfil every contract to the letter.

The road from New Oxford to Hanover is in fair running order; wherever, by reason of frost, or other cause, ballasting and dressing up are wanted, it is now being done under the superintendence of Mr. Poland. The road is a very smooth one, and cannot but give satisfaction to all who ride on it.

It may not be out of place to urge upon the attention of our friends the Bonds now offered by the Company. The investment is certainly a safe one, and yielding as it does 7½ per cent. per annum, and free from taxation, it holds out inducements such as can be found in few securities.

The First of April.

This notable period of time, with its array of bonds, mortgages, notes, and all sorts of obligations to pay; its piles of money to lend, and big sums of money to borrow; its "settlements" of various kinds—to say nothing of its "movings"—is treading closely upon our heels; and those of us who are in debt, will have to stir our stumps pretty briskly, or it will find us unprepared for the ordeal through which we must pass. The near approach of this day of reckoning has aroused the poetic feelings of a young Chester county bard, who sends to the editor of the Republican, from his country home, the following verses, which indicate that he is looking ahead for breakers. We hope he may struggle safely through them:

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Dear me, dear me, I shudder,
As the thought runs through my brain,
To think the first of April
Is about to come again.

The doings of the twelve months,
Which hasty time gives flight,
I roll o'er in my memory,
To see if all went right.

The crops that Nature gave me,
I put them to good use,
And used the old man's caution,
Against the labyrinths of youth.

I rose as day's grey streaks
Her morning visage bore,
To press the labors of the day
By adding to my store.

But still, alas! with every care,
I fear I'm rather short;
Money matters make me dull;
My pile's not as it ought.

A mortgaged farm bears interest,
And other debts accrue;
I—dread the first of April;
It approaches rather blue.

Low prices for my gathered grain
On every hand I greet;
I fear I'll have great trouble
My horrid debts to meet.

But still, I'm onward in my way,
An honest course pursue,
And trust in Providence for help
To see me safely through.

School Exhibition.

By a card in another column, it will be seen that the Free Schools of the Borough intend giving a Union Exhibition, in the New School House, on the 6th of April. From the efforts being made by the Teachers and those concerned, it promises to be highly successful. The Blues' Band are engaged, which will add greatly to the interest of the Exhibition.

Tickets can be had of the Scholars, Teachers, and at A. D. Buehler's Book Store. The proceeds of the Exhibition, above the incidental expenses, will be appropriated to the purchase of maps and other necessary apparatus for the New School House. The object is a very commendable one, and we hope every one will encourage it.

☞The last Lecture of the series, before the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered in the German Reformed Church, on Monday evening last, by DAVID WILLS, Esq.—subject, as previously announced, "The North West Passage—its Votaries and its Victims." The lecture was unusually interesting, well repaying the large audience for their attendance. His allusions to Dr. Kane, and the *Advance*, with "the same ice around her still," were very happy.

☞Mr. JACOB H. LITTLE has been appointed Postmaster at the Two Taverns, in this county, in the place of Jacob Little, deceased.

A Good Whitewash.

As this is the season of the year when people begin to clean up and make things look fresh for the approaching summer, the following receipes for the best and cheapest whitewashes, both for the outside and inside of houses, from the *Scientific American*, will no doubt be received with pleasure, by all who study comfort and cleanliness:

Take half a bushel of fresh-burned white lime, and slack it either with hot or cold water in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slacked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime, two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush.

This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c., and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste; but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather. It may be made a cream color by the addition of ochre.

The above whitewash is all that can be desired for the interior of houses, excepting the salt, it must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe moisture. French white is superior to lime washes for the ceilings of rooms, as it is not so liable to turn yellowish in color, but it rubs off so easily that it cannot be used for side walls.

Accident.

GEORGE WILDASIN, in the employ of Mr. M. Brodbeck, in West Manheim township, this county, met with a sad and fatal accident on last Monday. Mr. Wildasin was driving a team from this place homewards, and by some cause or other the line broke, the horses being in full speed, and in the act of dismounting from the saddle horse, he got entangled in the line and was dragged on the ground for some distance, bruising him so much as to cause his death on the following day. Mr. Wildasin was about 23 years of age.—*Hanover Gazette.*

☞We are indebted to EDW. MCPHERSON, Esq., for a copy of his Lecture on "The Christian principle: its Influence upon Government," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association. It can be had at BUEHLER'S Drug Store.

☞By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. HENRY KAUFFELT, of Wrightsville, has made arrangements to carry Freight from Philadelphia to New Oxford.

☞"*Manifest Destiny,*" the Engraving distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, has been placed upon our table. It is not only an ornamental, but creditable work of the art.

☞At a public sale held by Mr. Samuel Jenkins, a few days since, Hanover Branch Railroad Stock sold at $35 per share. Purchaser, Mr. Jacob Forney.—*Hanover Gazette.*

Rail Road Accident.—Mr. Joseph Walling, of this city, freight conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, was killed on Sunday last, by being thrown violently from an engine, which ran off the track near Ellicott's Mills. The engineer and fireman were also considerably injured. Mr. Walling was on his way to Baltimore, to take charge of a train that was to leave the next day.—He left the city in fine spirits, in the morning, it being his birth day. Spoke of his good health and great vigor of body, though 58 years of age that day. He leaves a family. The United Fire Company, of which he was a member, and a large number of relatives and friends, paid the last sad tribute of respect to the deceased, by accompanying his remains to the grave on Monday at 4 o'clock.—*Frederick Citizen.*

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Hiram Stottlemyer, while engaged in chopping wood in the mountain, a few miles above Bellsville, in this county, was caught under a tree which he felled, and crushed to death—both legs and his back being broken, and the body being otherwise much mangled. He was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and ten children.—*Frederick Citizen.*

A "Slippery Customer."

This is the designation which the Washington *Union* applies to Senator Douglas. In alluding to the speech he proposed to make (and has since made) in the Senate upon the Kansas squabble, the *Union* says:

"As Judge Douglas cannot reasonably be expected to say anything new on the subject, the anxiety everywhere manifested by the Black Republican leaders, that he shall have an opportunity of making another speech against the Lecompton Constitution, can only be satisfactorily accounted for upon the supposition that they doubt his fidelity, and desire to have him more thoroughly committed to their doctrines. Having ourselves found him a tolerably slippery customer, we cannot blame his old enemies and new-made allies for entertaining fears of his sincerity, and for wishing to get the political noose well drawn about his neck. Our experience is, however, that the knot can never be so tied that he will not slip it, whenever he thinks it necessary for his own political advancement to do so. We thought we had him tight and fast on the Nebraska bill, and that he was so openly and thoroughly committed to its principles as to render a retreat from them utterly impossible; but we were mistaken. He has slipped thro' our fingers without the slightest difficulty, and assumed, with the most unblushing assurance, a position directly the opposite to that which he occupied less than six months ago. The Black Republicans may gather wisdom and learn a lesson from our experience, which may prove profitable to them in the future."

Twenty Years' Sentence of a Woman.—Huldah Morrison, the wretch who set fire to the Ashtabula county (Ohio) infirmary, by the burning of which seven persons lost their lives, plead guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

For The Compiler.

Lines on the Death of Mrs. Louisa Graham.

TO HER PARENTS.

BY LILLY LOCKHEART LIVINGSTON.

Murmer not for her departed,
For your loss to her is gain;
Nor be almost broken hearted:
You will meet her soon again.
She has only gone to Heaven,
She is only resting there,
Now a crown to her is given,
Now she rests from toil and care.

Though a gentle wife, and mother,
From this world of sin has gone,
She is happy in another,
Singing there an endless song—
Think of her with holy pleasure,
As among the shining throng,
Who have laid above their treasure,
And had served their Saviour long.

There she sees the loving Saviour,
Who for her salvation died,
Who to obtain for her the favor
Of her God was crucified.
Though he reigns above in Glory,
Yet he listens to the songs,
To the oft-repeated story,
Of those holy happy throngs.

Though your child was "mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
As it floats among the trees;"
Though your daughter dear has left you,
Though her loss you deeply feel,
Yet 'tis God that hath bereft you;
He can wound and He can heal.

March 22, 1858.

Question for Surveyors.

We find the following in the Germantown Telegraph. Will some one or more of our Adams county Surveyors try a hand at solving it, and send us the result:

I have a tract of land in the form of a trapezoid, the diagonals of which cross each other at right angles. The angles at the west are right angles. The less of the parallel sides is eighty-one perches; and the major part of the greater diagonal cut off by the less, is 144 perches. Required the courses and distances of the remaining sides, (the parallel sides running due east and west,) and the area of the tract. A solution is requested.

☞We have received from the "Conowago Farmer" a Solution, with Diagram, of the Pole question published in "The Compiler" some weeks ago by "S.". As we cannot represent the diagram in our columns, the insertion of the work explanatory of it would not be satisfactory. He "figures out" the result thus:

Height of pole from ground where cut, 31.78 feet; part broken off, 43.22 feet.

The "Conowago Farmer" has also favored us with a Solution, and Diagram, of the Problem published in this paper, March 8th, regarding the velocity of bodies moving, one uniformly along the diameter at the rate of 10 feet per second, while another perpendicularly to the former moves in a variable velocity along the circumference, &c.—the diameter being given as 50 feet:—The velocity according to the requirements of the Question, would appear to be, from 55° to 60° on the circumference—11.856 feet to 10 feet on the diameter, per second.

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 27 letters.

My 13 23 14 2 7 is what is passing by.
24 18 22 4 3 23 is what we treasure up.
12 2 25 21 23 7 is a slatternly woman.
13 25 2 15 is a useful article.
5 9 33 is to go in haste.
11 6 7 4 is commanding silence.
27 6 23 is what people too often do.
17 9 20 19 is a direction.
16 6 8 is dull of apprehension.
5 26 10 11 20 14 15 16 is a mountainous region.
1 3 22 2 23 12 is a little tower.
My whole is a reality and powerful influence.

J. Q.

Buried Alive.—A Distressing Case.—A letter dated Holland, Erie county, March 15, says:

A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named Reed was going to attend a meeting of the presbytery. He stopped over night with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford, that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when to their great sorrow they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

Land Sales in Kansas.—The President has issued his proclamation for sales of public lands at the land offices at Kickapoo and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, in July next. The first sale at Kickapoo, on the 5th of July, embraces 798,096 acres, and that on the 19th, 701,032 acres. The sale at Lecompton on the 5th of July will embrace 756,446 acres, and that on the 19th, 656,511 acres; making an aggregate of 2,912,134 acres. These will be the first public sales of government lands in the Territory.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 50 @	4 56
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00 @	1 40
Rye, "	68 @	71
Corn, "	56 @	63
Oats, "	33 @	35
Clover-seed, "	4 50 @	4 75
Timothy-seed, "	2 50 @	2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	7 00 @	8 62
Hogs, "	6 50 @	7 25
Hay, per ton,	10 00 @	15 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	21 @	22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,		65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$4 00
Do. " from stores,		4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	87 @	1 00
Rye, "		60
Corn, "		47
Oats, "		28
Cloverseed, "		4 00
Timothy, "		1 50
Plaster, per ton,		6 00

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$4 00
Do., " from stores,		4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	85 @	1 05
Rye, "		62
Corn, "		47
Oats, "		28
Cloverseed, "		4 12
Timothy, "		2 00
Plaster, per ton,		6 50

☞WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—From Ex-Alderman Perkins.—DR. S. W. FOWLE. Dear Sir:—For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me for business. I had taken but a small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful. I attribute this entirely to the good effects of your Wild Cherry, as I took no other medicine whatever. I cordially recommend it to all my friends. Respectfully yours,

SAM'L S. PERKINS.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. Mar. 22. 2w

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow; We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WORLEY WINTRODE, of Littlestown, to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, of Mountpleasant township.

On the same day, by the same, Gen. WM. F. WALTER, of Butler township, to Miss JULIA ANN SOPHIA, daughter of Mr. Christian Benner, of Gettysburg.

☞We return our warmest thanks to the above couple for their kind consideration of the printer, in sending a bounteous supply of cake. We hope that every blessing may attend them through life; that misfortune may never overtake them, and that they may live to a green old age, respected by all who know them.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED.

On the 20th inst., Mr. HENRY EICHINGER, of Butler township, aged 65 years 8 months and 16 days.

On Tuesday last, near Littlestown, Mr. JOSEPH OBOLD, aged about 40 years.

On Wednesday morning last, in this place, Mrs. ANN B. McCREARY, widow of Robert McCreary, deceased, aged 83 years.

On Tuesday evening week, at Fairfield, very suddenly, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

At Johnstown, on the 24th inst., LUTHER GILBERT, son of Rev. David and Clara Swope, aged about 5 months.

Deeds! Deeds!

COMMON blank Deeds, single and double acknowledgment—Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the Will annexed—and Deeds for Administrators, the first of the kind printed in this place—can now be had at THE COMPILER Office. Also, Common and Judgment Bonds, Summonses, Executions, &c., &c. March 29, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecepentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season.—Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S,

March 29, '58. *Opposite the Bank.*

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the City a large stock of Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Summer Cloths, Drab Detate, Coatings, Vestings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GROCERIES, &c.

The above goods have been well selected and will be sold at small profits for Cash.—Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Public Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, Administrator of Henry Eichinger, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Butler township, Adams county, near Roth's Mill, *on Thursday, the 15th day of April next*, the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 4 HORSES, 1 yearling Colt, 11 head of Cows and Young Cattle, a fine lot of Hogs, new broad-tread Wagon, 1 narrow-tread Wagon, with bed, bows and cover; Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Fifth Chain, Log Chains, Halter and Cow Chains, Single and Double Trees, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks, and other farming implements. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, by the bushel; Hay by the ton; and Grain in the ground. Ash Plank and Poplar Boards; a Rifle, a Silver Watch; with a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞Sale to commence a 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BURKHART WERT, *Adm'r.*

March 29, 1858. ts

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in *Chambersburg street*, Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as *Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters*, and *Horse Powers* of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, *Mortising Machines*, for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. *Cutting Screws* or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as *Turning* in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of REPAIRING on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DAVID STERNER.

March 29, 1858. 1y

Administrator's Notice.

HENRY EICHINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Eichinger, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BURKHART WERT, *Adm'r.*

March 29, 1858. 6t

To Get

THE full worth of your money, make your purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the *variety* line, at SAMSON'S.

March 29, 1858.

JUST received, a small lot of Over Coats, which will be sold low, to close out for the season, at SAMSON'S.

March 29.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, *on Friday, the 16th day of April*, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining the Maryland line, and the lands of Joseph Tresler, Abraham Krise, and others, on which is erected a one-story Log House, with fruit trees and a good spring on the premises. The land will be offered in one tract, or in lots, to suit purchasers. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Jacob Eyler*.

Also, *on Saturday, the 17th day of April next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the Interest of David Warren in a Tract of Land, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel S. McNair, John Wolford, and others, containing 38 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Dwelling HOUSE, (part stone and part frame,) Saw Mill, Log Stable, well of water near the door, with fruit trees on the premises, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *David Warren*.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 22, 1858. ts

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep Public Houses of Entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on the 19th day of April next*:

George W. McClellan, Bor. Gettysburg,
Harvey D. Wattles, do.
John L. Tate, do.
Benjamin Schriver, do.
Michael Hoffman, Berwick Borough,
Henry Koebler, do.
John A. H. Rether, Butler township,
Francis Bream, Cumberland,
Isaac F. Byers, Franklin,
David Goodyear, do.
Henry Bitner, do.
Jacob Shaner, do.
Henry Mickley, do.
Mary M. Brough, do.
Henry Munshower, do.
Hezekiah Latshaw, do.
Joseph Barker, Germany,
Peter Lingelfenter, do.
Israel Yount, do.
Henry Hoffman, Hamilton,
William White, do.
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban,
Reuben Stem, do.
Mary Hildebrand, Huntington,
John D. Becker, do.
Conrad Moul, Latimore,
Charles Myers, Menallen,
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant,
Elizabeth Miley, Oxford,
Jacob Martin, do.
John A. Dicks, Reading,
Jacob L. Grass, Straban,
Jacob Sanders, do.
John Eckenrode, Tyrone,
Allen M. Cook, do.
Abraham Sell, Union,
Peter Long, do.

STORE LICENSE.
John Yost, Mountjoy.

EATING HOUSE.
Leonard Aurt, Gettysburg.

HENRY G. WOLF, *Clerk.*

March 29, 1858.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEO. ARNOLD has now on hand the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in town, comprising every variety and size, all of his own manufacture, which will be warranted well made, having hands constantly employed cutting out and making up. If we cannot fit you with a garment ready made, we will sell you the goods, take your measure, and make you up a garment on the shortest notice. Please call at the Clothing Emporium, where you will find Mr. Culp always on hand, bright and accommodating. Our stock is large, well selected, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Union School Exhibition.

AN Exhibition, in which the different Schools of the Borough will be represented by a number of pupils from each School, will be held in the new School House *on the 6th of April next*. The exercises to consist of Songs, Speeches, Dialogues, Exercises on Pelton's Out-line Maps, and Compositions by a number of the young Ladies.—The Independent Blues Band will be present to enliven the exercises with their music.

☞Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7. Admission 25 cents.—Tickets can be had of the Scholars, Teachers, and at A. D. Buehler's Book Store. The proceeds of the Exhibition will be appropriated to the purchasing of apparatus for the Schools. March 29, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. & J. Shorb, in the mercantile business, in Littlestown, Adams county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the late firm are in the hands of J. A. Shorb, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement.

E. F. SHORB,
J. A. SHORB.

☞The business will be continued at the old stand by J. A. Shorb.

March 29, 1858. 3t

Freight

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & N. OXFORD.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and New Oxford are—

On 1st CLASS,	45	cts. per 100 lbs.	
2d "	40	" " "	
3d "	34½	" " "	
4th "	29½	" " "	

Goods for the present time will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia—on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell *as low as the lowest*—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.—With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

CALL! ONE AND ALL!

Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—You will find the handsomest and cheapest Ladies' Dress Goods and long Shawls in town at the store of GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A superior lot just received and for sale at Franklin B. Picking's cheap Clothing Store in Chambersburg street.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday, the 19th day of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

15. The account of Jacob Griest, Administrator of Leah Cook, as settled by Content Griest, Administratrix of Jacob Griest, deceased.

16. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Elizabeth Martin and her heirs under the provisions of the will of John Snyder, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased.

17. The second and final account of William Vanorsdel, Executor of the will of Isaac Vanorsdel, deceased, settled by George Thomas and Mary Vanorsdel, Executors of the last will of the said William Vanorsdel, deceased.

18. The second and final account of George Mummert, acting Executor of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

19. The account of Levi Gross, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Emanuel Eurich, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased.

20. The first and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Administrator of the estate of John Weaver, late of Franklin Square, Columbiana co., Ohio, formerly of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

21. The first and final account of Henry Saltzgivor and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of the estate of Jebiel J. Brinkerhoff, deceased.

22. The first and final account of Henry A. Picking, Administrator of Emanuel Chronister, late of Reading township, deceased.

23. The first and final account of John Geiselman and Hugh McSherry, Executors of Catharine Geiselman, dec'd.

24. The first account of James H. Marshall and Thomas A. Marshall, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Marshall, deceased.

25. The second and final account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Dotterer.

26. The first account of George Baker, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry L. Nickey, deceased.

27. The account of John Diehl, Executor of the will of John Houghtalin, deceased, late of Butler township.

28. The account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., dec'd.

29. The first account of Col. John Wolford, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased.

30. The second and final account of George Shryock, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Miller, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

31. The first account of George Ehrehart, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Patterson, dec'd.

32. The account of Simon S. Bishop, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Edward C. Bishop, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Mar. 22, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Straban township, Adams county, on the State road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 31st day of March inst.*, the following personal property, viz: 2 HORSES, 1 Cow, Hogs, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Horse Gears, Hay Carriage, Hay Ladders, Wood Ladders, Sled, Sled Runners, Grain Cradle, Clover Cradle, Scythes; Cider and other Barrels, Tubs, Buckets, a lot of old Iron, and many other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. GILLILAND.

March 22, 1858. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 5th day of April next*, the following personal property, viz: 8 head of YOUNG CATTLE, 1 Carriage and Harness, Three-horse narrow-tread Wagon, One-horse Wagon, Hay Carriage, Plows and Harrows, Corn Forks, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Single and Double Trees, and other farming implements.—Also Corn and Oats by the bushel.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK HERR.

March 15, 1858.

Gettysburg Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday of April, (April 12th.)

For further particulars enquire at the residence of Rev. D. EYSTER.

Gettysburg, March 22, 1858. 3t

Administrator's Notice.

CHRISTIAN WAGGAMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Christian Waggaman, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Quincy township, Franklin county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER WAGGAMAN, *Adm'r.*

March 22, 1858. 6t

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Tate, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Committee.*

March 15, 1858. 6t

New Goods

STILL coming at Fahnestocks'.—We have just returned from the cities with another supply of New Goods. If you want to buy cheap now is the time to do it. Go to Fahnestocks if you want very cheap goods. Their large purchases from the trade sales, thus saving the profit of the wholesale dealers, enable them to offer bargains. Feb. 22.

$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which I will sell for $25 cash.

March 15. GEO. ARNOLD.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

BY EXPRESS.—A lot of Gents' fine soft Hats, that can't be beaten for quality or price. Call soon at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

RAISINS.—We have bunch Raisins which are hard to beat. Call and see for yourselves at BOYER & SON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books are placed in the hands of Dunlop Paxton for collection and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

ALEX. COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.

March 17, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of COBEAN & PAXTON to R. F. McILHENY, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of PAXTON & McILHENY.

A. COBEAN.

March 22, 1858.

DUNLOP PAXTON. FRANK M'ILHENY.

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(*Successors to Cobean & Paxton,*)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.

March 22, 1858. tf

New Firm,

IN THE SHOE AND HAT BUSINESS.—*Cobean & McIlheny* have commenced business at the well known stand of Cobean & Paxton at the S. E. Cor. of Centre Square. Business to be done on the principle of quick sales and short profits. We will constantly keep on hand a good stock and sell cheap.—To satisfy yourselves call and see our assortment.

We intend to give our constant personal attention to business, with a disposition to please the particular tastes of every one who may favor us with their patronage.

PAXTON & McILHENY.

March 22, 1858. tf

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in *WINES & LIQUORS*, would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia*, where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle

BRANDIES: *Otard, Hennesy, Pellevoisin, Pinet, Castillion*; J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Hines, A. Sergnette, Martel, Marett, &c. &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

☞Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.

March 22, 1858. 6m

John Stone & Sons,

805 *Chesnut Street, above Eighth*, (late of No. 45 South Second Street,) *Philadelphia*, are now receiving their Spring Importation of *SILK & MILLINERY GOODS*, consisting in part of

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons,
Gros De Naples, (Glace and Plain,)
Marcelines and Florences,
Black Modes,
English Crapes,
Maline and Illusion Laces, etc.

Also, a full assortment of *French & American Flowers*. March 22, '58. 2m

State Capitol Bindery,

NO. 64, (Cunkle's Building,) MARKET ST., HARRISBURG, PA.—The subscriber having at a heavy expense, fitted up an entire new Bindery, with materials of the latest and most improved patterns, now possesses facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books for County Offices, Banks, Insurance and Railroad Companies, Merchants, &c., not excelled by any establishment in the State.

Old Books, Law Books, Periodicals, &c., bound to any pattern or style.

Plain and fancy Ruling neatly executed.

The central location of Harrisburg renders it easily accessible from all parts of the country so that work forwarded to me by Express, with an order stating the manner in which it is to be done, will be speedily attended to and returned in same manner.

The patronage of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

Mr. F. L. HUTTER, (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickok & Co., Bookbinders and Stationers,) an experienced and competent workman, will have the immediate charge of all binding.

Everything being entirely new I cannot but do good work. GEO. A. BROOKS.

Harrisburg, March 22, 1858. 3t

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S *Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.*—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction.—The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Agent*,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 1, 1858.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kessle old corner.

ALL kinds of Cedar [illegible] for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

FRUITS and Confections, [illegible] just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

STOVE-PIPE of all sizes [illegible] BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Interesting Facts about the Winter—Rest of Trees.

During the mild weather of December and January last, we heard the fear often expressed that the buds of fruit-trees would begin to start, and that they and other trees would be injured. Such fears will not bear the test of a little examination. All trees have a natural period of rest, and will not allow themselves to be awakened until they have enjoyed it. That period begins in Autumn, at the usual time of the fall of the leaf, and even before. It begins when the buds for next year's growth have become fully formed, at the axillas of the leaves, and the new wood has well ripened. Growth then ceases, and the leaves begin to fall.—The soft, hazy weather of Indian Summer may then intervene, yet it will not disturb the slumbering tree. A few plants, such as daisies, violets, Noisette and Bourbon roses, the natives of warmer climates, may open their eyelids and smile for a few days, but trees will not be aroused. They will sleep through a fortnight of warm weather in early winter, for that is their appointed and necessary period of repose. Their slumber is sound and heavy, like that of a weary man in the early hours of night.

Nurserymen have experimented with lilacs, spiraeas and similar plants which are most easily excited; and they find that if taken up in the Fall and planted in a warm green-house, they will not start, for at least a month, although exposed constantly to light, heat and moisture. So with hot-house grapes; they refuse to push until they have had their needful rest of from two to four months. Heat of 60° will not start them during their natural time of rest; but after that period, 40° will develop their buds.

The Oak and Beech trees drop their leaves, in the Island of Madeira, even while the temperature is as high as that of our own Summer; and they take a nap of several months, undisturbed by the untimely heat around them. In that country, the beech casts its leaves in November, and buds out again in April, making a rest of about 150 days. The oak sleeps about 110 days; the button-wood 90; the tulip-tree 150; the grape vine a little less.—So that these trees, the natives of cold climates, drop their leaves nearly as early in warmer latitudes, and rest nearly as long, as in their native habitances. Were we to moralize here, we might say that when "Young America" travels in foreign parts, he might well learn a lesson from the trees, and mountains while abroad, to strengthen the good habits learned at home. But we cite these facts rather to show that mild weather, at least in *early* Winter, can do little or no harm to vegetation.—*Agriculturist.*

Preparation of Land for Corn.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:—In the first place care should be taken not to stir or plow land at any time when it is wet. It may be plowed when just wet enough to crumble as the furrow is being plowed. And if plowed while wet it should be done in the winter, or early enough in the spring, so that it may freeze and crumble by planting time; for, by being plowed early enough to freeze, the land will be light and more easily cultivated.

In planting corn on broken or hilly land, care should be taken to run the furrows that the corn is to be planted in round the hill sides at a grade of from one to two degrees descent towards the bottom of the hill; for by this plan each furrow carries off the water that falls in it, and thereby prevents the broken or hilly lands from washing in times of much rain.

The furrows should be from three and a half to four feet apart, according to the strength of the land. This is what is called drilled corn, and cannot be plowed but one way, as the rows or furrows are to run round the hills.—Corn planted in this way makes more per acre, but requires more hard work. When planted in this way it should be dropped eighteen inches to two and a half feet apart, according to the strength of the land, and when the land is good two stalks may be left in each hill; but where it is thin but one stalk to the hill is best.

This is not my experience in farming in this State, but it is according to my observation and practice in Virginia; for farming, as well as almost everything else, is in a backward state in this State.

☞A correspondent, who is connected with Lieut. Beale's camel expedition, gives the following incident concerning the fording of the Colorado river: "We were not so fortunate with our mules; worn out with incessant labor, and weakened by want of food, some of them were unable to resist the rapid current, and were swept down and drowned. Then commenced a sickening scene. Scarcely had the breath left their bodies when they were dragged out of the water by the Indians and torn limb from limb, to gratify their savage appetites; throwing huge pieces of reeking flesh on the fires which they had hastily kindled, they suffered them to burn for a few moments, and then, as though unable to refrain from their horrid feast, they tore it with their teeth like hungry dogs, while their faces and hands were besmeared with gore. It was a sickening sight.

Administrator's Notice.

JACOB S. WEIDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob S. Weidner, late of Butler township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENDER,
March 8, 1858. 6t *Adm'r.*

Administrator's Notice.

JANE GALBRAITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jane Galbraith, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY WERTZ, *Adm'r.*
March 8, 1858. 6t

Administrators' Notice.

DR. DAVID HORNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. David Horner, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.
March 8, 1858. 6t *Adm'rs.*

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN KNOPP'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Knopp, late of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB GEORGE, *Adm'r.*
March 8, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN RICE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Rice, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL P. RICE, *Adm'r.*
March 1, 1858. 6t

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ——— Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 19th day of April next*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 15, 1858. te }

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, No. 5, January Term, 1858.—Whereas TITUS S. ECKERT did file his petition for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, against CATHARINE ECKERT, tested the *5th day of October, A. D.*, 1857, and made returnable *the 16th day of November, A. D.*, 1857; and whereas an alias subpœna, issued in said case, returnable *the 18th day of January, A. D.*, 1858, the next ensuing term of said Court—you the said Catharine Eckert, are requested to be and appear in your proper person, in the said Court, on *the 19th of April next*, to answer the petition of your husband, said Titus S. Eckert, and to show cause, if any you have, why he should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.
ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 8. 3t

Nett Cash

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—*Opening of Spring Goods!*—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a full stock of

New Goods for Spring of 1858!

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, 24 to 34 inches wide,
Spring Dress Goods, New Styles,
Shawls, in all the newest Styles,
British, French and American Chintzes,
Full Stock of Domestic Goods,
Full Stock of European Goods.

N. B. Bargains in Seasonable Goods, daily received from the AUCTIONS of New York and Philadelphia.

P. S. MERCHANTS are invited to examine the Stock. TERMS, Nett Cash, and low prices. [March 8, 1858. 3m

JUST received, a splendid lot of fine Silk Hats of the latest style. Call and see them at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.
☞Sign of the BIG BOOT.

LEMONS, good and fresh, for sale at the cheap store of BOYER & SON.

A SUPERIOR article of Black Lead for blackening Stoves, for sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of Plush, Fur, and Cloth Caps.

CUCUMBER Pickles, a first rate article, to be had cheap at NORBECK'S.

CHEESE.—A first-rate article just received and for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.—HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*
Nov. 16, 1857.*

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources: affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

A large county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN.
WM. M'CLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do, $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

Fresh Grocories, &c.,

AT NORBECK'S—*Come and See!*—J. Norbeck has just received from the city a large lot of fresh Goods in his line. Sugars, of all qualities and prices; Molasses, five different kinds; Coffees, three kinds; Teas, embracing every variety; Cheese, Crackers, Mackarel, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c.; Powder and Shot, Pencils, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

Flour and Feed always on hand, and sold at the smallest profits. Dec. 21.

Fall & Winter Goods.

J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.
Gettysburg, Oct. 13, '57.

Go To

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S if you want a good article of Boots and Shoes of their own manufacture, which they keep constantly on hand. ☞Sign of the Big Boot.

COMFORTS & SCARFS.—Ladies and Gents will do well by calling and examining the splendid assortment of worsted and scheneal Scarfs at the cheap corner of
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.
April 18, 1853. tf

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies. Also, Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, Strawberry, Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind, and Wine Drops, besides a large supply of stick candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

MILLINERY.—MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, all of which we offer at reduced prices.
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

FLOUR & FEED for sale by
GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

BRING ON YOUR FURS.—Fair prices paid in cash or trade, for Fox, Raccoon, Opossum, Mink, Muskrat and Rabbit Skins, at Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, sign of the
Nov. 30. BIG BOOT.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

KEEP it before the people, that 25 per cent. can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. F. PICKING.

A SPLENDID lot of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo Gum and Calf Skin Overshoes, selling very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

☞Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workman.
October 19, 1857.

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determinined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

From Prof. MCCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH E. HOVER:—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skeptical, that it is a *safe, elegant*, and *efficacious* preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Very respectfully,
J. F. X. MCCLOSKEY, M. D.,
175 Race St., above 13th.

☞*Hover's Writing Inks*, including *Hover's Writing Fluid*, and *Hover's Indelible Inks*, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE Street above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by
JOSEPH E. HOVER Manufacturer.
Dec. 21, 1857. [apr. 13. 1y]

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—
To buy Over-Coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
To buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
To buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Violins and Accordeons from Picking;
To buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
To buy Umbrellas and Canes from
FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
Dec. 21, 1857.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.
NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer*. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Last Notice.

I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid it. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first day of April next.
Feb. 8, '58. tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Queensware

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—We have just received a large supply of fine Queensware, new patterns, to which we invite the attention of those about commencing Housekeeping, or those desiring to fill up odd setts. We have purchased an unusually large amount of Ware, and by offering them cheap to our friends and customers, we hope to receive the patronage of the public. Call at once and have the benefit of selecting from a full stock, which has been purchased for cash.
Feb. 22. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

TIN Milch Pans constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

RICH EMBROIDERIES.—A large and beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just received and for sale at low prices at H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish

AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
July 20, 1856. tf

McRea's Liquid Glue,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE.—Most useful article ever invented, for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known. *Always Ready for Application.* Adhesive on Paper, Cloth, Leather, Furniture, Porcelain, China, Marble or Glass. For manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, etc., it has no superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the parts are joined. NEVER FAILS.

Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 bottles of this justly celebrated LIQUID GLUE have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured for it a demand which the manufacturer has found it, at times, difficult to meet; acknowledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above any similar article or imitation ever offered to the public.

☞*This GLUE is extensively counterfeited—observe the label "McRea's Celebrated Liquid Glue, the Great Adhesive." Take no other.—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.*

Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by
WM. C. MCREA, *Stationer,*
No. 907 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.

☞Liberal inducements offered to persons desirous of selling the above article.
Sept. 28, 1857. 1y

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Adults, ... FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,

and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,

to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. tf

Cheap Goods

STILL COMING AT FAHNESTOCK'S—We have just received from New York and Philadelphia another supply of cheap Goods, to which we invite the attention of the public. We purchased at auction several cases of very cheap Tickings, which we can sell at a bargain.

Thirty-one cent Tickings for 25 cents;
Twenty-five " 18¾ "
Eighteen and three-fourths at 15 " &c.

We have yet on hand some of those cheap Muslins and Prints which have made such a noise among judges of cheap goods. Having been in the city almost constantly during the last few months, we were enabled to watch opportunities for obtaining bargains, and we now propose to give our numerous customers the benefit of them. Don't fail to come to
Dec. 28, 1857. FAHNESTOCKS'.

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly,
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.
Jan. 11, 1858.

Tailoring.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞The New York Spring and Summer *Fashions* are received. Call and see them.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an Election for Officers of said company will be held at the house of Michael Hoffman, Esq., in Abbottstown, on *Monday, March 29th*, instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
CHAS. WEISER, Sec'y.
March 8, 1858.

A Bargain Offered.

FOR sale, a first-rate Boat-body Carriage, put up in the very best style, handsomely and substantially—will be sold at a BARGAIN, to make room. Enquire soon at *The Compiler* office, in Gettysburg. Feb. 1.

PERSONS commencing Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase their TIN-WARE at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers, for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 28, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease: ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone: and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

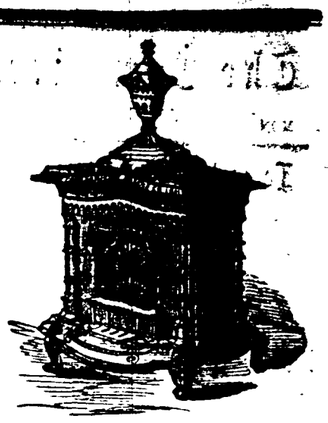
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.
G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below 12th*,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,
Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White, } *BALTIMORE, MD.*
John A. Swope,
Aug. 3, 1857.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.



R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD*, on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Store, Blacksmith and Limeburners' COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Base Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.
ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1858. NO. 27.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Bastress & Winter,

NEW OXFORD, Adams county, Pa., *Producer, Forwarding and Commission Warehouse;* Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Groceries;* constantly on hand, *Fish, Salt, Plaster, Guano, &c.*

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED, bought at all times, for which the highest cash prices are paid.

Feb. 15, 1858. 6m

New Coal & Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—FRANKLIN HERSH has received and will constantly keep on hand, a large and well selected assortment of LUMBER, and a superior article of COAL suitable for family purposes. Also, Blacksmith's Coal of the best quality. All orders for sawed lumber can be filled at the shortest notice.

FRANKLIN HERSH.

New Oxford, Feb. 8, 1858. tf

A Large Supply of Lumber,

INCLUDING every quality of River Pine, just received, and for sale, at very low prices, at the Yard of SHEADS & BUEHLER, *on the Corner of Washington and Railroad Streets*, just in the rear of the "Eagle Hotel." They have also on hand a large variety of *Plastering Lathes, Shingling Lathes, and Picket Heads*, (for garden fencing,) which they will sell low. Orders for any amount can be promptly filled. Builders, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their advantage to examine qualities and prices.—Also, a superior article of *Blacksmith Coal*, at 33 cts. per bushel.

Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1858.

New Lumber Yard,

AT NEW OXFORD.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale, in the town of New Oxford, Adams county, to which the Gettysburg Railroad has been already extended. His assortment embraces all kinds of Lumber—Panel, First and Second Common and Culling *Boards*, First and Second Common and Culling *Plank*, Hemlock Fencing Boards, Hemlock Joists, Scantling, Plastering Lath, headed and plain Paling, &c., &c., &c.

He invites calls from those in want of Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or price his stock CAN'T BE BEAT. He will endeavor to deserve a large share of public patronage. JACOB AULABAUGH.

Feb. 1, 1858.

New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.—The undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGH, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c. ☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.

September 7, 1857.

Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find FRANK, on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for CASH.

Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.: Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.: Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

F. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.

Nov. 30, 1857.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at THE COMPILER office. Summonses, Subpœnas, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale. Dec. 21, 1857.

Prepare for Winter.

BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirl pool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of Over Coat; also Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at

Oct. 26. SAMSON'S.

TIN-WARE of every description on hand and for sale at GEO. E. BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

HOUSE SPOUTING AND TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by

GEO. E. BUEHLER.

The Poet's Corner.

☞The following parody on the "Fine Old English Gentleman" is better than the original. It is written by that versatile wit, clever poet, good singer, and "a good fellow generally," James A. Valentine, of the New Orleans Picayune:

The Fine Old Yankee Gentleman.

I'll sing you a good old song, that you ha'nt heard of late,
Of a fine old Yankee gentleman, of a fine old Yankee state.
Who there had lived from childhood's years, contented with his fate,
Whilst silver hairs were clustering around his honest pate.
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

His cottage stood upon the hill, from whence at dawn of day,
He hied him forth to cheerful toil, which health did well repay;
And there at eve, in peaceful mood, he smok'd his pipe of clay,
And quaff'd a mug of cider old, and paff'd life cares away,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

And when the ploughing matches came, with each succeeding year,
With cheerful look and merry heart, he'd foremost there appear:
For though three score and ten his years, his plough he well could steer,
And set a ridge or furrow true, with any young competer,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

But e'en the brave old oak will bend before stern winter's blast,
And looks of wear and tear now told his strength was wearing fast;
Yet blessings on the hand that still rewarded service past,
And crowned the winter of his years with comfort to the last,
Of the fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

And though old customs still may change, oh may we ever find,
That good old soul who toil'd for us, within our hearts enshrined;
For though no broad fair lands are his, or wealth to leave behind,
He'll carry to the grave with him, the love of all his kind,
Like a fine old Yankee gentleman, one of the present time.

Select Miscellany.

INDUSTRY IN FEMALES.

Industry in a female is always an important trait. There is, indeed, so much uncertainty in the voyage of life, that no young man can be deemed otherwise than criminally imprudent who joins his fate to that of a person whose domestic education and habits of life have been adverse to the practice of this essential virtue. In a career where the utmost prudence is often incompetent to secure success, and where, in nine cases out of ten, the fairest prospects are prematurely blighted, and the brightest expectations nipped in their freshest bloom, to enter the domestic relation, and to assume the several responsibilities of husband, father, and citizen, with one who is wholly inadequate to sustain the shocks of adversity, or to alleviate the burden of misfortune by mutual assistance and support, is not only an evil but a *crime!* And yet there are thousands who do so,—thousands who annually lead to the altar beings with minds as vacant, and hands as unaccustomed to employment, as though they had existed from childhood in a mental and moral *vacuum*—wholly ignorant of ordinary wants and of the means by which they are honorably supplied. It is, indeed, to be regretted that in our day the entire routine of courtship, and social intercourse between the sexes, is little better than a regularly graduated course of artful and systematized deception!

"What," says Cobbet, in his third letter of "Advice to Young Men," "is to tell whether a girl will make an industrious woman?" How is the purblind lover, especially, able to determine whether she whose smiles and dimples, and whose bewitching lips, have almost bereft him of his senses—how is he able to judge from any thing he can see whether the beloved object will be industrious or lazy? Why, is it very difficult? "There are," says Maclin, "certain outward signs, which if attended to with care, will serve as pretty sure guides. First, if you find the tongue lazy, you may be quite sure the hands and the feet are the same. By laziness of the tongue, I do not mean absence of talk, for that in most cases is very good, but I mean a slow and soft utterance, a sort of singing out of the words, instead of speaking them—a sort of letting the sounds fall out as if they were sick at the stomach. The pronunciation of an industrious person is quick and distinct, and the voice if not strong, firm at least—not masculine, as feminine as possible; not a croak nor a bawl, but a quick, distinct, sound voice. Look a little at the labors of the teeth, for these correspond with the other members of the body, and see her work on mutton chop and a bit of bread and cheese, and if she deal quickly with these you have a pretty good security for that industry without which a wife is a burden instead of a help.—Another mark of industry is a quick step, and a somewhat firm tread, showing that the foot comes down with a heavy good will. I do not like, and never did like, your sauntering, soft stepping girls, who move as if they were indifferent to the result."—*Phila. Argus.*

Careful Cook.—"Bring in the oysters I told you to open," said the head of a household, growing impatient. "There they are," replied the Irish cook, proudly. "It took me a long time to clean them, but I have done it at last, and thrown all the nasty insides into the street."

AUTOGRAPHS.

A Rich Correspondence.—The following letter was received some time since in Washington, penned, evidently in good earnest, by some northern autograph hunter, who appears to have been taking a Rip-Van-Winkleish snooze for the last quarter of a century:

GENEVA, Feb. —, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—Making a collection of autographs, I should be very happy to add yours to my number as soon as convenient to yourself.

Hoping that you will grant my request, I remain yours, &c., &c.,

(Signed) W—— U. C——,
Walnut Hill, Geneva, N. Y.

Superscribed—Postmarked, "Free." Hon. John Randolph, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.

This letter fell into the hands of one of our city jokers, and elicited the following creamy reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your brilliant epistle, of February —, 1858, addressed to "Hon. John Randolph, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.," requesting his autograph, is, by a train of circumstances unforseen to you, upon my table. The letter was advertised, and there being no other John Randolph but myself in this city, I took the liberty of opening it. I am not bold, I think, in assuming that you intended to address John Randolph, of Roanoke, who, unfortunately for your valuable collection of autographs, departed this life some eighteen or twenty years since, or otherwise, I doubt not, he would have complied with your modest request. You are not, however, altogether unfortunate that your communication has fallen into my hands, for, applauding your zeal in so patriotic an undertaking, I will be most happy to assist you, by forwarding the signatures of some of my remarkable acquaintances. I am sorry I am not able to do so at present.

My friend, G. Washington, Esq., late Commander-in-chief of our army, is not at present in town, but should he return soon, I shall lay your letter before him.

I have several other distingaished friends, of whom you may not have heard, but on diligent inquiry you will readily discover that their names are worthy a place in your *priceless* album.

W. Shakspeare, Esq., of Stafford-on-Avon, England, has some *little* renown in the world of letters, who, I have no doubt, will cheerfully oblige you, when I meet him next.

Mr. J. Cæsar, whilom of Rome, Italy, was wont also to be kind in this regard; and the autograph of my particular friend, J. Iscariot, Esq., a distinguished Hebrew gentleman, would suit your collection exactly. He would, doubtless, dispose of it for a small consideration, as his character is notoriously pecuniary.

Should I meet any of these gentlemen shortly, I shall, assuredly, oblige you, and had not the immortal Adam (who in his palmy days possessed a country seat called "Paradise") expired a "*few days*" since, I would have enriched your collection by his valuable "*Mark.*"

At any rate, you have the autograph of Yours, with profound respect,

JOHN RANDOLPH.

P. S.—If you think proper to reply to this, drop the "Hon." and pay the postage. J. R.

Noley Boney.—Adam's christian name is not remembered.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

Such gentleman as a certain author describes in the following paragraph, are not to be met every day; and should any unmarried lady chance to find one, we advise her to secure him forthwith, as one of the most perfect works from the artifer of the Divine Architect:—

"Show me a man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful conversation with one whom years have deprived of all charms; show me the man who is willing to help the deformed, who stands in need of help; show me the man who would no sooner look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the well-dressed lady in the saloon; show me the man who treats unprotected maidendood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank and family; show me one that abhors the libertine's gibe—who shuns him as the blasphemer and traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns, as he would the coward, the ridicule of a woman's reputation; show me a man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect that is due to a woman, in any condition or class, and you show me a true gentleman."

FIGURE-HEAD OF THE ADVANCE.

The Masons of New York propose erecting a monument to Dr. Kane, and intend placing the figure-head of the "Advance" upon it. Dr. Kane thus speaks of the figure-head, in describing the departure of the crew from their little vessel, around which "the same ice" still clings:

"We went upon deck. The flags were hoisted and hauled down again, and our party walked once or twice around the brig, looking at her timbers and exchanging comments upon the scars, which remind them of every stage of her dismantling.

Our figure-head, the fair "Augusta," the little blue girl with pink cheeks, who lost her breast by an iceberg, and her nose by a nip off Bedevilled Reach, was taken from our bows, and placed aboard the "Hope." "She is at any rate wood," said the men, when I hesitated about giving them the additional burden, "and if we cannot carry her far, we can burn her."

☞With us—Spring and the birds.

ALMOST TOO ROMANTIC TO BE TRUE.

For some days past considerable excitement has been felt in some circles in this community, in reference to an affair in humble life, the particulars of which we cannot permit to pass by unnoticed. So far as we have been able to gather the facts of the case they appear to be as follows:

About three years ago, George Fry, of this vicinity, became enamored of a beautiful Gipsey girl, who, in company with a number of her people, had encamped in a wood near this place. Mr. Fry's love was fondly reciprocated by the fair Gipsey, and she consented to marry him. But "true love never did run smooth," and so it happened in this case. The consent of the father of the lady could not be obtained to her marriage with "a man not accustomed to gentility."

However, "Love laughs at locksmiths!" When Mr. Fry found that he "could not win the favor of the old folks," he set about planning ways and means to steal the object of his affections. In this he was not unsuccessful. One night, when the hard-hearted old man was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, and all around was lonely and drear, Mr. Fry approached the camp of the wanderers, and was met by her for whom his heart had long in agony sighed!—After fondly embracing her he solicited her to accompany him without delay, to a village a few miles distant. Without hesitation she complied with his request, and on the following day they were married. * * The rage of the old Gipsey when he found that his daughter had "sloped," can better be imagined than described. Nothing could soothe his temper save the return of his child. In vain he sought for her. Nothing could be heard from her.

Finally, when he found that he himself could find no traces of her, he offered a heavy reward to the person who would discover her whereabouts, and in the presence of several "kidnappers," he exhibited large quantities of gold and silver, which induced them to make the effort, and a few evenings after, in a most inhuman manner they accomplished their object. In the absence of Mr. Fry they wrested her away and delivered her over to the hands of a father unsusceptible of the divine feelings of love. Immediately the entire group of Gipsies fled from the country. Rumor said that they had returned to England from whence they hailed.

* * * *

Two years noiselessly glided by, and nothing was heard by Mr. Fry from his absent wife, although he long cherished the hope that she would escape from her "tyrannical parent," and return to him whom she loved. Time, however, gradually rusted Mr. Fry's love for his Gipsey wife. He felt that it was "not good to be *alone*" so long, and at the end of two years he again united his destinies with another of Eve's fair daughters. Suffice it to say, with the latter he experienced no visible difficulty. Things moved smilingly along——Mr. Fry lived happily with his wife and the rest of mankind. But, alas! how short lived are some connubial combinations! Last week Mr. Fry's *first wife*—his Gipsey wife—in company with "George Fry the second," arrived in this place, in search of him! By the assistance of Officer Shade, she was successful in finding him.

Limited space forbids us from entering into details, at this time, of the excruciating suffering Mrs. Fry has undergone since her departure from this place. The intelligence of her husband's second marriage was a severe shock to her, but she emphatically declares her exclusive right to him. It appears, by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was "a widow," that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks since a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, &c. What the *finale* of this romance will be is beyond the power of human ken.—*Shippensburg News.*

A TREMENDOUS FAST HORSE.

Many years ago a solitary horseman might have been seen swiftly riding towards Toledo, Ohio. The sun had just set in the western horizon. 'Twas the close, in short, of an election day, and that solitary horseman was courier from an important township in Lucas county. The returns from every township in the county but the one we speak of had been heard from at Toledo, and the vote of this township was needed to tell how the county had gone.

At length the solitary horseman arrived in Toledo and reined his foaming steed up before the Indiana House. A big crowd—Democrats and Whigs—rushed for the news.

"Better time," said the solitary horseman, looking at his watch, "was never made by live hoss! Fifteen miles in thirty-two minutes! What d'ye think of that, gentlemen?" asked the horseman.

"Cuss the hoss," yelled the excited crowd; "how has ——— township gone?"

"Gen'lmen," replied the solitary horseman, "I disremember. It went either Whig or Democrat, but I've been so taken with the speed of this 'ere hoss that I forgit which; but, gen'lmen," roared the excited horseman, rising in his saddle and frantically waiving his whip in the air, "you may just rest satisfied on one point; all —— can't beat this hoss!"

A Good Idea.—There is a rule in a debating society that we have heard of, which is, "that any gentleman wishing to speak more than half an hour, shall have a room to himself."

SPEECH OF

HON. GEO. W. BREWER,

Before the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, March 4, 1858

Mr. Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin, being called for, arose and said:—

I have been much gratified at the spirit and temper which have characterized this discussion. It is indicative of that harmony which, I trust, will always exist in the Democratic party, to give it in the future the same success that it has had in days gone by.

The questions involved in these resolutions are important; and the people of Pennsylvania—nay, the people of this mighty Confederacy of States—are looking with interest to the deliberations of this Convention. And among those who are now watching our proceedings with anxiety, there is one above all the rest, who now stands at his post of honor and of trust, with the heavy robes of office upon him—with the heavy responsibilities of this great nation resting upon his brawny shoulders—he whom two years ago, we nominated, placing in his hands the flag of our party to carry it into battle and to carry to victory. (Applause.) Now, in the hour of trouble and danger, when this agitation is not only disturbing the peace and quiet of Kansas but convulsing the whole country, James Buchanan is looking to his native Pennsylvania, that she may stretch out her strong right arm of power to vindicate his honesty and to sustain his measures. (Cheers.)

What is the question at issue? The people of Kansas have transmitted to Congress, through the President, their Constitution, framed by a lawful Convention assembled for that purpose. The President, in submitting this Constitution to Congress, has recommended its acceptance, in a message that breathes the loftiest patriotism, and accords with the true principles of all republican governments and constitutional liberty in this country. The admission of Kansas under this Constitution is objected to; first, because there was no enabling act; second, because the Constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people; third, because the Constitution provides that no alteration or amendment shall be made to it until the year 1864.

As to the first objection, I do not think it necessary to say much. Senator Douglas has admitted that he does not consider an enabling act as essential. In the United States Senate, Feb. 1, 1858, he said:

"I have, in explanation of that point, said, in reply to the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Green,) the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler,) and several other Senators, that I deemed the want of an enabling act an irregularity which might be waived or not, according as the proceedings were fair and just or not. I have voted several times, since I have been a member of the two Houses of Congress, for admission of States under such circumstances; and hence I do not regard an enabling act as at all essential. It may be waived."

Should the necessity of an enabling act be insisted on, however, there is an answer which seems to my mind unanswerable. What was the object of the Kansas-Nebraska bill?—To remove from Congress this exciting question of slavery, and leave its decision to the people of the Territory whose interests were to be affected by it. We have all understood that law as guaranteeing to the people the right to form their domestic institutions in their own way.—But if, in every case, the people, before taking any action, must come and petition Congress for the passage of an enabling act, what was gained by the Kansas-Nebraska law? If such application were required, Congress might refuse, and undoubtedly would refuse or not, according as the probable character of the Constitution of the State might be acceptable to the majority. By the Kansas-Nebraska Law, the people were to have the right to regulate in their own way, their own domestic institutions, of which slavery is one. The Territorial Legislature is incompetent to legislate upon the question of slavery; that question can only be determined when a State Constitution is framed. If, therefore an enabling act is necessary, then while we declare the right of the people of a Territory to regulate their own domestic institutions, we, at the same time, deny them the exercise of that power until Congress shall see proper to pass an enabling act.

The next objection is that this Constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people. Here the question arises, was it competent for that Convention to make a Constitution? Certainly it was; for if they had not the power to make the Constitution, nothing could have been submitted. The only question of difference (so far as I have been able to discover) between gentlemen on this floor, is as to the construction to be put upon the Kansas Nebraska act. The two questions to be determined are, what is popular sovereignty? how is it to be exercised? I answer, the source of all power is the people. As to the mode of its exercise, every one knows that it would be impracticable for all the people, either of a State or a Territory, to meet together *en masse* and legislate as their necessities require. This inherent power they must exercise through representation. Representation is based upon suffrage and that suffrage is the will of the people expressed in pursuance of the forms of constitutional law and constitutional liberty (Applause.)

This very question of submission arose in the Legislature of Kansas when they were about to authorize the Constitutional Convention. In spite of the Governor's veto, they passed the law leaving it discretionary with the Convention whether or not to submit the Constitution. Now, I say it was competent for that Convention either to submit the Constitution or not, as they saw proper.

But we are told that they did not reflect the popular will. What then? Do not the Legislature of Pennsylvania frequently misrepresent the will of their constituents, and pass objectionable laws, which are repealed in the proper way as soon as the people have the opportunity? In electing delegates to that Convention the people clothed them with the delegated power to make a Constitution, and they have no right now to complain that that Constitution is not in accordance with their wishes.

But the idea that the submission of the Constitution to a popular vote was absolutely necessary, has been disavowed by Mr. Douglas himself, the great leader of those who oppose the views of the President on this question. In the Senate of the United States, February 1, 1858, Mr. Douglas said:

"Now, in regard to the doctrine of submission, I said, in my opening speech, and I have repeated it since, and in order that no man shall have an excuse for misapprehending it hereafter, I repeat now, the only essential point is, that the Constitution must be the act of the people, embodying their opinions. But, submission is not a principle. The popular will is the principle; the popular sanction is the principle; that it shall be the act of the people is the principle. Submission to a vote is a means of ascertaining that will."

If, then, submission to the people is merely one means of ascertaining the popular will, there must, by implication, be other modes of ascertaining that will. Then no principle is involved in this part of the controversy. The issue here is simply a matter of fact. I maintain that the only fair and safe means of ascertaining the popular will, is to regard the action of the Convention, a legal body, and fully authorized to embody the popular will and reflect the public sentiment. They were endowed with competent authority to make the Constitution; and every fair, every legal presumption is in favor of the idea that that Constitution did reflect the popular will, until you produce competent evidence to rebut that presumption.

But the question of slavery—the only question that had given trouble to the people of Kansas—the question whose agitation had baffled their industry, crippled their enterprise, destroyed the fruits of their labor—that question the Convention agreed to submit to the people, and upon it a vote was taken.

But we are told that subsequently the Legislature passed a law authorizing a vote of the people on the 4th January last, upon the whole Constitution, and that at that election a large majority was polled against the Constitution. But if the Convention were authorized to make a Constitution, they had the power to submit it entire or to establish and ordain it without submission. They chose to submit one clause to the people. On the 21st of December, the people ratified that, thereby making the Constitution valid and lawful for all purposes. The Legislature had no more authority to pass a law fixing another day for an election, than the people of Pennsylvania would have had authority to hold an election last fall on any other than the day fixed by law.

I hold, therefore, that the legal evidence is, that the Constitution does reflect the popular sentiment. It is the Constitution, and must remain the Constitution until altered in the way provided, or by an exercise of the inherent rights of the people.

But we are told, that if Kansas be admitted under that Constitution, the people will have no power to alter it till 1864. The practice of nearly all the old thirteen States is against this doctrine; the practice of Pennsylvania is against it. I believe that the people of Kansas will have the right to alter it as soon as the Territory shall be admitted into the Union. The amendment made to our Constitution, providing that no amendment shall be made within five years—is that valid? Does that prevent the Legislature from passing a law to-morrow, providing for taking the sense of the people on the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention? I think it does not; other gentlemen think it does. But let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that it does bind the people of Pennsylvania, and that they have no power to make an amendment to the Constitution within five years. If the people of Pennsylvania have the right to make a restriction of that kind, have not the people of Kansas? If this Kansas Convention were clothed with competent authority and make a binding provision that the Constitution should not be altered for seven years—whose business is it? Have the people of any other State the right to complain about Pennsylvania, because we cannot amend our Constitution for five years? Even if the people of Kansas, therefore, have no right to alter their Constitution until 1864, that is no ground for refusing Kansas admission into the Union. It is a matter which concerns themselves, and about which complaint should not come from us.

But this idea that the people of Kansas would not have the power to change their Constitution till 1864 is, it seems to me, sustained by reasoning that is very fallacious. Do the people, when they become a State, lose any of the sovereignty which they have while they remain a Territory? Do they, by making a constitution and establishing a State government, divest themselves of any of the inherent rights which they have, as sovereigns, while in a Territorial capacity, to form a constitution, why is it not competent for them, after they are admitted as a State, to change and modify that constitution whenever it becomes necessary? If in forming their constitution they can make a prohibition which will be binding for ten years, they could make one binding for a thousand years. The parties to this contract have a right to change the contract whenever they see proper. The people delegate their authority to the Convention only for a special purpose—to make a constitution. When that is accomplished the power delegated to the Convention is exhausted. The inherent power remains with the people to make another constitution whenever they see proper.

Some days ago, the point that has been suggested by my friend from Schuylkill, (Mr. F. W. Hughes,) attracted my attention; and I went to the trouble of ascertaining the votes cast last fall, upon the four amendments to the Constitution which had been proposed. Remember it has been maintained that the Lecompton Constitution is invalid and not binding, because a majority of the votes of the people of Kansas were not cast in favor of it.—The whole vote polled last fall in Pennsylvania was 363,497. The amendment which received the highest number of votes had in its favor, only 122,657,—a little over one-third of the whole vote. The amendment which received the lowest vote, had only 113,605 in its favor. Now, Mr. President, what would be thought of the man who should go into the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to dispute the validity of these amendments, pleading that they did not reflect the popular will because a majority of the actual voters of Pennsylvania had not declared in their favor, and that therefore he was not bound by them? I say that they are as much the law of the land, and are as fully sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvaina, as if every vote polled on that occasion had been in their favor.

Every legal presumption supports the idea that the Lecomption Constitution reflects the popular sentiment of the Territory of Kansas. We are not to look to resolutions of mass meetings; we are not to look to the acts of a Legislature that has no authority over the Constitution; we are not to listen to the complaints of those that have been, from the first, in rebellion against the Government, inflicting upon the people, by their agitation, all this strife and bitter feeling upon the question of slavery. The people have formed their Constitution in their own way, and Congress is bound to admit Kansas under that Constitution; because, from the legal evidence, from the law of the case, it appears that the Constitution made by them, was made by the instrumentalities which they themselves selected and invested with authority.—The people of Kansas are entitled to come into the Confederacy of States under that Constitution. If you reject it—if you say that there is any other mode of ascertaining the popular will than by the forms of law—by the expression of the popular will through suffrage, through delegation, through representatives—then there is an end to the system of American liberty—there is an end to our Republican form of Government.

In conclusion, I would say that I hope the resolutions of the Committee will pass. I do not support them from motives of expediency; that has been the argument against them—that their passage may cripple the Democratic party, may defeat us at the coming election. I shall vote for them because I believe them to be right; "and honesty is always the best policy." Believing them right I should vote for them, though by their passage the party should be weakened—which I trust to God will not be the case; for I believe that the best interests of the country; I believe that the destiny of this people; I believe that the hopes of struggling patriotism the world over; I believe that everything grand, great and progressive, is entrusted to the mission of the Democracy of this nation. (Applause.) I anticipate no such result as that the passage of these resolutions will defeat the party; but even if we should lose one battle, even if we should be temporarily stricken down,

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

Lime Kilns.

This is an improvement on a lime kiln patented by Powell Griscom and Charles S. Denn, of Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 17, 1857. The present improvement consists in dividing the oblong stack and basin claimed in their former patent into two chambers, by means of a central partition, and furnishing the oblong furnaces with side feed doors, thus dividing the stack, and providing two draw pits through which to withdraw the lime after it has been burned. It also increases the draft, and allows a much larger kiln to be used without at all affecting the even settling of the lime. When but a small quantity of lime can be sold, only one chamber may be employed, and then when the sale is more brisk, both chambers may be used; and the quantity of lime burned and kept on hand thus regulated according to the demands of the market; and by making the side draft flues answer as auxiliary furnace doors, the fuel can be introduced in a manner to keep up a uniform heat from end to end of the furnace chamber. This is a good kiln, and may be seen in practical operation on a large scale in Baltimore, Md.

The Largest Room.—It is stated that the largest room that was ever constructed is that in which the tobacco stores are kept in the London Docks. That room is said to cover nearly *six acres*, being, of course, under one roof! It is a curious circumstance, that this enormous apartment should be devoted to an article of mere luxury.

The Lancaster Bank Investigation.—Gov. Packer has appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Lancaster Bank, under the act passed at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:—Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, of Lancaster; Hon. Geo. Darsie, Allegheny, and Hon. J. Y. James, Warren.

☞Learning, with virtue, is better than house and lands.

The Compiler.

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 29, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia,
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

☞Mr. Brewer, of the Senate, and Mr. Will, of the House, have our thanks for continued Legislative favors.

☞On the first page of this morning's *Compiler* will be found the speech of Hon. George W. Brewer in the recent Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, on the Kansas question.—It is an admirable speech—brief, pointed and unanswerable. Read it.

☞Governor Packer has appointed George M. Lauman, of Reading, Flour Inspector at Philadelphia—the best office in the gift of the Executive—worth $12,000 a year.

☞Senary Leader, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Hanover Spectator*, died on Saturday week, in the 48th year of his age, after a week's illness, of pneumonia. By untiring industry and business tact he had succeeded in making the Spectator quite a profitable paper.

☞In another part of this paper will be found a list of the officers elected in the several townships and boroughs of the county on Friday week. The elections, as a general thing, resulted satisfactorily to the Democracy. Some of the districts, indeed, did much better than was expected.

The vote was light and very little interest was felt in the result. Had the Democrats of the Borough made anything approaching a "desperate effort," they would have swept the whole field.

☞The Editors of the State are requested to meet at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the third Wednesday of April, "for the purpose of effecting a more thorough organization of the Editorial Association of the State." The Committee in their invitation say, "It would be exceedingly pleasant if the members of the Press in this great Commonwealth, could be personally acquainted with each other. A good-fellowship would thus be established, and opportunities offered for a mutual exchange of views, which would greatly assist to advance the prosperity of the State, and with it the business interests of the profession." It is hoped there will be a large attendance on the day mentioned.

The Army Bill.—Gen. Quitman's bill authorizing the employment of five regiments of volunteers—one of which shall be mounted men—passed the House of Representatives on Thursday week, by a vote of 124 to 73.

☞Hon. John Cadwallader, it is said, is to be appointed to the Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Kane.

☞In the New York Assembly, Mr. Moore has introduced a bill designed to prevent the sale or use of destructive compositions in the State. It prohibits the manufacture, sale or use for the purpose of introducing light or heat, of any camphene, spirit gas, burning fluid, or any fluid liquid of a spirituous or explosive nature, under a penalty of $100 for each offence for its manufacture or sale, and $10 for each offence for its use.

The Administration Cannot Be Broken Down.—The Washington correspondent of the Manchester *Union* represents Senator Douglas as saying, "Let us first *break down this slavish administration*, and then the power which enslaves all administrations." We feel like saying to any one who thinks he can break down the administration of Mr. Buchanan, that he is unquestionably laboring under a delusion. A Democratic administration never was and never can be broken down by any combination.

Election in York Borough.—The election in the several Wards of York borough, held on Friday week, shows that the Democracy of that locality are still in the ascendant. All the Democratic candidates in the South and West Wards are elected by handsome majorities, and in the North Ward the opposition majority—formerly ranging from 100 to 150—is cut down to 11.

Marriage Extraordinary.—The Petersburg Express records the marriage of Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well-to-do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 86 years.—Maiden ladies who read this announcement may take courage and persevere.

☞It takes the pressure of 150,000 lbs, to punch an inch hole in an iron plate one inch thick.

Kansas in the Senate.

The United States Senate, on Tuesday last, passed the bill to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, by a vote of 33 yeas to 25 nays. The Senate has thus honorably discharged an important duty, and it is hoped that the House will not delay in following in its footsteps. The question, so long in agitation, and so damaging to the peace of the country, should be decided; and it can be just as well done now as at any future time. Delay will not benefit Kansas, nor the Union.

"Sober Second Thought" in Illinois.

The Democracy of this State have been looked to as presenting the strongest evidence of the Anti-Lecompton sentiment, and we are glad to find that even there, in Douglas' own home, the "will of the majority" of the Democracy of the Union has begun to bring about the true feeling. The leading Democratic German press of the State, located at Chicago, the *National Democrat*, has been heretofore ardently with Mr. Douglas in his opposition to the President's policy. A few days since, however, it declared that the Democracy of the Union were with the President, and it would not abandon its party for any mere personal inclination. In its last issue, in reply to some remark upon its manly resolution, it declared that "it would not desert the party, even for Stephen A. Douglas!" "that it believed the question was one of peace or prolonged strife," and remarked—"receive Kansas into the Union as a State, and let its people govern themselves as they please, and bring peace to the Union!" It indicates a significant change in the movements of the Democracy since the issue of the President's Kansas Message. Those who count upon the party deserting their chosen standard bearer are doomed to inglorious discomfiture!

Democracy in Maine.

Maine is a good distance off, and being, as is supposed, irretrievably deluged with Republicanism, the little Democratic effervescences that come bubbling up to the surface from time to time, are not so likely to be noticed as they otherwise would be, especially by the Republicans themselves. But the fact of these effervescences shows that the true spirit is at work at the bottom of the pot, and will cause it to boil over by and by, to the damage of the Republicans. A few instances to the point are given by the Bangor *Union*, which mentions, in addition to the city of Biddeford, the towns of Cornish, Newfield, Sanford, Seaborough, North Anson, Starks and Shapleigh, all of which have elected full Democratic tickets, some of them for the first time.

New Jersey All Right.

The Democracy of the gallant little State of New Jersey, one of the five Northern States that went for Buchanan in 1856, are sound on the Kansas question. In the Legislature they have voted down the anti-Lecompton resolutions which the Republicans have been endeavoring to force through.

Hon. Wilson Reilly.

We saw it stated the other day that the honorable representative of this Congressional district had introduced a bill to admit Kansas into the Union as a State. The distinctive feature of this bill is the recognition, by Congress, of the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution at pleasure. It might be well to put a clause of this kind in the act admitting Kansas. The President, if we remember aright, said he could see no objection to it. But we presume it is not held that such a declaration from Congress would confer upon the people of Kansas any right they would not enjoy without it.—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

The Result of the Kansas Election for State Officers.—Gen. Calhoun has written a letter to the Washington Star in relation to the election in that Territory. He says:

As there has been great anxiety to learn the result of the late election for members of the State Legislature, under the Kansas constitution now before Congress, I think it proper to state that recent information, through Governor Denver and others, leave no doubt that the returned vote from the "Delaware-Crossing" precinct, in Leavenworth county, should be rejected, and that certificates of election should be issued without reference to the vote of that precinct. A month ago I was put in possession of a newspaper containing what purported to be the affidavits of the judges of election at that precinct; and, in a communication to the Union, I immediately stated that if the facts contained in said affidavits were presented to me in an authentic and reliable form, I should be governed by them in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth county. Although I have not received any reply to my letter to Gov. Denver, yet, from various sources of information, I am left in no doubt as to the statements of the judges of election at that precinct; and I shall, therefore, issue the certificates of election to the persons having the highest number of votes in Leavenworth county, irrespective of the "Delaware-Crossing" precinct.

I regret to add that this decision will give the control of Kansas to a party which I view as the enemy of the peace and good order, the constitution and laws of the Union.

Thus another spoke is knocked out of the Black Republican wheel.

☞The York Band have ordered a new set of instruments in Saxony, Germany, which they expect to receive in the course of the coming summer.

Picture of a Kansas Patriot.

The Harrisburg Patriot and Union says the minority of the special committee appointed by the Senate in relation to the Kansas resolutions, made their report on Wednesday week. After its reading an incident occurred which shows the material of which at least one Kansas patriot is formed, and we have no doubt may be taken as a fair sample of many others, who threatened civil war and dire confusion, in case the Lecompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress.

The committee close their report with what they style, the "last testimony against the Lecompton Constitution," which includes the resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, and the following:

"The closing remarks of Hon. G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of the House, were equally pointed, and will have the more weight, when it is remembered that he is one of the most conservative and cautious of the Free State party. He spoke as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*:—I am not a public speaker, but I wish to return my thanks for the very complimentary, and I may say unmerited, resolution of thanks, relative to myself, you have passed to-night. We are about leaving for our homes, I hope to prepare for the final struggle for the freedom of Kansas. Again we have expressed our disapproval of the infamous attempt to subvert our liberties. Should this Constitution be forced upon us, we have but one method left, *and that is to resist its enforcement to the last*; and if I know anything of the freemen of Kansas, *it will be done*. We owe it to ourselves and to the civilized world to resist *this foul attempt to subjugate a free people*."

Now we have no doubt that the closing remarks of the Hon. G. W. Deitzler would have been an excellent card, had not Col. Straub, the Democratic Senator from Schuylkill county, happened unfortunately to be acquainted with the history of the aforesaid Deitzler, of whose biography he proceeded to give the Senate a short but exceedingly interesting sketch. Mr. Straub stated that he had a personal knowledge of Deitzler, that some few years ago he lived in Schuylkill county, from which place he removed to Bernville, Berks county; that at that village he was once the acting post master; that he robbed the office, and to facilitate his flight from justice, he took his neighbor's horse and wagon. A cloud rested upon his name and character, until suddenly he turns up in Kansas, joins the Republican party, becomes Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes a conservative, cautious, and deeply affecting speech upon abdicating the chair, and is finally quoted by a committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania as first rate authority, to prove that the Missourians are ruffians, the Lecompton Constitution an outrage upon freemen, and the President very like a knave. What a remarkable transformation! Of such material are Kansas patriots! This spotless individual, who tells the Legislature of Kansas, that they owe it to themselves and a civilized world to resist the law, has had, it seems, some little practice in breaking statutes, and rebelling against constitutional authorities. His earlier practices have admirably qualified him for the leader of a rebellion.

The Constituents of Hon. John B. Haskin Speak!

The Democratic constituency of Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, a Democratic member of Congress opposed to the admission of Kansas upon its present application, disapprove his course and sustain the President. The Democracy of Putnam county, N. Y., held a mass meeting on the 25th ult., and unanimously adopted the following very emphatic and pointed resolutions:

Whereas, A Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Kansas, duly convened and regularly organized, has prepared a Constitution in contemplation of the admission of the said Territory into the Federal Union as a sovereign State, which Constitution has been forwarded to the President of the United States, to be by him submitted to Congress, and

Whereas, The President of the United States has submitted to Congress the same, and with it a Message of his own to that body recommending such admission; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of the sentiments contained in the said Message, and view it as another evidence of the integrity, patriotism and firmness of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with majorities that neglect or refuse to exercise their powers, and then complain that measures have been forced upon them.

Resolved, That we have learned with astonishment and regret that John B. Haskin has been found recreant to the trust and confidence reposed in him by the Democratic party, by which he was elevated to his present position.

Resolved, That in refusing to carry out the views of the President in his special message sent to Congress with the Lecompton Constitution, the Hon. John B. Haskin, our Representative in Congress, has forfeited the confidence of the Democracy of Putnam county.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the best interests of the people of Kansas will be consulted by her immediate admission as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution.

Curious Murder.—At High Hill, Georgia, Mr. Jackson, a merchant, was accused of an indiscretion with a planter's daughter. The injured father called upon the merchant for satisfaction.—This was declined, when the enraged father caught Jackson in his own store by the hair of his head, drew him across the counter, and with a huge knife severed his head from his body. The ground of his discharge was that the murder was committed in self-defence.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 25, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—The first triumph of the Kansas bill was won in the Senate on Tuesday last.

Mr. Douglas made a long speech, reiterating his peculiar views, on Monday, in which he fell short of the expectations of his friends, and strengthened the opinion that he is uncomfortable in his present position.

On Tuesday, Mr. Green replied, in a sound argument, and at the close of his remarks, withdrew the amendment of which he had formerly given notice, in regard to admitting Minnesota and Kansas together, saying that although he was friendly to the admission of Minnesota, he thought it would expedite the public business to pass upon each case by itself. Mr. G. then moved to strike out the preamble and insert the following:

"Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State Government, which said constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. G. then moved to amend the bill by adding after section two, line nine, the following:

"And that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper—Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States."

The motion was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 23—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—23.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Crittenden, Davis, Henderson, Iverson, Reid, and Thompson of Kentucky—8.

Mr. Cameron said that he had paired off with Mr. Davis.

Mr. Green also moved to strike out the word "of" in the eleventh line of the second section, and to insert in lieu thereof the words "annexed to," so that it will read—"nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said Constitution." The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pugh withdrew the amendment of which he had previously given notice, and moved to add the following to the bill as a new section:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa."

The motion was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 19.

Mr. Crittenden submitted a substitute for the entire bill, which provides for the admission of Kansas on an equal footing with the original States, upon the condition that this constitution shall be first referred back to a vote of the people in a manner prescribed by the bill, and if approved by them, Kansas shall be considered a State in the Union without any further legislation whatever. If not approved, the people are to be authorized to form a constitution to suit themselves, through the agency of a convention to be called for that purpose. Mr. C. explained the various provisions of the bill; but after some discussion it was rejected—yeas 24, nays 34—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull Wade, and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Durkee, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—34.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis, and Reid—4.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments were concurred in. The question was then stated on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Iverson expressed his dissent from the second amendment offered by Mr. Green, but would vote for the bill.

Mr. Houston said he would vote for the bill, in accordance with the views of the legislature of Texas.

Mr. Pugh said he should be reluctantly compelled to cast his vote against the bill, in obedience to instructions.

The vote being taken, the result was announced—yeas 33, nays 25—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Davis, and Reid—4.

There was a marked demonstration of applause in the galleries at the result of the vote.

Hon. Wilson Reilly, the Representative of your district, made a speech in the House to-day, maintaining the legality of the Lecompton Constitution. If Kansas is admitted into the Union under this Constitution, the Legislature can immediately pass an act to alter or amend the same, and then submit it to a vote of the people, without outside interference.

The House will take up the Kansas bill on Thursday next. A few days' discussion may follow, when it will pass that body also. Mark this.

X. Y. Z.

The Legislature.

In the House, on the 17th inst., the bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company being under consideration, Mr. Jenkins proposed to amend, fixing the price at fifteen millions instead of three and a half millions, as proposed in the bill, and went on to say that he considered that even $15,500,000 was too small a sum. The bill proposes that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company pay $3,500,000 in the bonds of the company, which can be purchased in the market for forty cents on the dollar. At the price he had fixed in the amendment, the State would only derive a little over four millions for the Canals. The receipts of the Canals for the past three years have annually averaged $300,000 more than the interest proposed to be given to the State on these $3,500,000 of bonds. The New York and Erie cost $52,000,000; the N. Y. Central $38,000,000, and the Pennsylvania Central $21,000,000; from which he argued that the Sunbury and Erie would cost $30,000,000. Even if you gave this company the State Canals they could not complete it. It was the most monstrous proposition that had ever passed before his vision. If the friends of this corporation are to be believed, the Canals must be a burden to the company from their unproductiveness. The company as good as declare that these canals are a basis for obtaining loans to the extent of $7,000,000, for it is well known that the value of collaterals must exceed the amount for which they are pledged. The State will become a part owner and responsible for the seven millions of bonds issued.

The committe reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Brewer called up the Senate bill to incorporate the Mummasburg Fire Insurance Company, and it passed its several readings.

In the House, on the same day, the Appropriation Bill being under consideration, Mr. Nill moved to strike out two hundred dollars extra pay for each member of the Legislature, and made an earnest speech against the too common practice of members voting themselves additional "compensation."—The motion to strike out, however, did not prevail—the vote being:

Yeas—Messrs. Abrams, Braadt, Dodds, George, Gilliland, Glatz, Gritman, Hamel, Hay, Hayes, Hodgson, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lovett, McDonald, Negley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsdell, Roath, Rolund, Rose, Rupp, Sharp, Shields, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Voegtly, Warden, Westbrook, Wharton Will, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring and Longaker, Speaker—41.

Nays—Messrs. Askin, Bierer, Bower, Bruce, Calhoun, Castner, Chase, Christy, Crawford, Donnelly J. H., Donnelly James, Dunlay, Elnir, Evans, Foster, Himrod, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Irwin, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lawrence, Lloyd, McClain, McClure, Maugle, Nichols, Ramsey, Rhodes, Scott, Shaw, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Warner, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, Wilcox, Williston and Yearsley—43.

Both Houses of the Legislature have agreed to the report of the committee of conference, appointing Thursday the 22d of April, as the day for final adjournment.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, numerous petitions were presented against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

Resolutions sustaining the Kansas policy of President Buchanan were passed by the Senate—yeas 18, nays 11—but one Democrat, Mr. Turney, of Westmoreland, voting with the Black Republicans.

The House, on Tuesday, passed finally the Act to authorize the Commissioners of Adams county to borrow money and sell certain real estate.

The House passed a bill to prohibit the snaring of rabbits in the county of Schuylkill.

The House Committee has taken a stand against reporting any bank bills this session. Right.

The Mormon War.

St. Louis, March 24.—A letter from Colonel Johnston, of the Utah expedition, describes his march to Camp Scott, compliments his troops, and says the Mormons have, as fully as words and actions can, manifested the intention that they will no longer submit to any government but their own; and that the people of the Union must either submit to a usurpation of their territory and have a government erected in their midst acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to the federal authority, or act with vigor and force to compel them to succumb. He expresses an earnest hope that every exertion may be made to forward supplies early in the spring, under a sufficient guard of mounted men.

The Turk Robbed.—Mohammed Pasha arrived at Washington on Tuesday night. He had not been at Willard's hotel twenty minutes before his room was broken open, his trunk ransacked, and their contents strewd about, and his carpet bag cut fairly in two. Two thousand dollars in gold, and a crown set with gems, worth as much more, were undiscovered by the thieves.

Borough and Township Officers.

The following is a list of the officers elected in the several boroughs and townships of this county on the 19th inst., as furnished us, at our request, by Henry G. Wolf, Esq., the Clerk of the Courts, with whom the returns are filed:

Bor. of Gettysburg.—Burgess, Robert G. Harper; Town Council, Andrew Schick, Samuel Herbst; Judge, Anthony B. Kurtz; Inspectors, Charles X. Martin, John L. Ziegler; Assessor, Samuel Witherow; Assistant Assessors, John Houck, Robert Smith; School Directors, Edward G. Fahnestock, George E. Buehler; Constables, John Barrett, Solomon Taylor.

Berwick Borough.—Judge, Samuel H. Spink; Inspectors, Eli Mollison, Samuel Hare; Assessor, William L. Gitt; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Berlin, Samuel Metzgar; School Directors, Theodore Pflieger, Dr F. E. Vandersloot.

Berwick Township.—Justices, Henry Bittinger, Daniel Bucher; Judge, George Brown; Inspectors, Solomon Bechtel, Samuel Fleming; Assessor, John Winand; Assistant Assessors, George Flickinger, Michael Carl; School Directors, George Oaster 3 years, Joseph Grim 3 years, Jacob Loughman 1 year; Supervisors, Jacob Hull, Jeremiah Bender; Auditors, George Oaster 3 years, Jacob Klunk 2 years; Township Clerk, John Leiligh; Constable, John Miller.

Butler.—Judge, George W. Rex; Inspectors, John Kunkle, John S. Boyer; Assessor, John Steinour; Assistant Assessors, William S. Hamilton, Jesse Houck; School Directors, Charles A. Hartzell, Henry Slaybaugh; Supervisors, Conrad Slaybaugh, John Funt; Auditors, Solomon Weidner, Edward Staley, John M. Peter; Treasurer, Henry Fehl; Clerk, Jacob Pensyl; Constable, Henry Pensyl.

Conowago.—Judge, John Becker; Inspectors, Daniel G. W. Fink, A. W. Hart; Assessor, Henry Emlet; Assistant Assessors, John Rahn, Joseph Sneeringer; School Directors, Adam A. Oaster 3 years, Thomas McClain 3 years, Emanuel Diller 1 year; Supervisors, Thomas Adams, Jacob J. Little; Auditor, Jesse Keller; Township Clerk, Francis Krichten; Constable, John Krug.

Cumberland.—Justices, Edwin Sandoe, George B. Stover; Judge, James Thompson; Inspectors, Jeremiah J. Biesecker, George Patterson; Assessors, John F. Currens; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Bailey, Jacob Weikert; School Directors, John Musser, Jacob Beamer; Supervisors, John N. Hoffman, John Beams; Auditor, Edmund Hunter; Township Clerk, William G. Black; Constable, George W. Schriver.

Franklin.—Judge, Jacob Deardorff; Inspectors, Barnabas Deardorff, Charles Mickley; Assessor, John Lauver; Assistant Assessors, Benjamin Deardorff, John Brady; School Directors, Samuel Lohr, Samuel Brady, Samuel Hart 1 year; Supervisors, Jacob Sheely, Henry Hartman; Auditor, James Russell; Treasurer, Peter Mickley of D.; Township Clerk, John Carbaugh; Constable, Hamilton Sillix.

Freedom.—Judge, Jacob Hoover; Inspectors, Henry Heagy, George Doll; Assessor, Abraham Flenner; Assistant Assessors, David Sandoe, Andrew Ried; School Directors, David Roth, Abraham Waybright, Jacob Hoover 2 years; Supervisors, James Hake, John Hendricks; Auditor, James Bigham; Township Clerk, James Currens; Constable, John Crouse.

Germany.—Judge, Henry Miller; Inspectors, Peter Weirich, James Colehouse; Assessor, John Rider; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Sell, John Miller; School Directors, George Stonesifer, Wm. Bange; Supervisors David Roarbaugh, and John Long and Abraham Harner a tie; Auditor, William Hafford; Township Clerk, Lewis Stonesifer; Constable, Christian Reck.

Hamilton.—Justices, John C. Ellis, George Baker; Judge, Samuel Alwine; Inspectors, John Getz, Samuel Mummert; Assessor, John Wiest; Assistant Assessors, Henry Wolf, Jacob Wehler; School Directors, John Snyder, George Schwartz; Supervisors, John Snyder, John Wiest; Auditor, George King; Township Clerk, A. K. Stoner; Constable, Samuel Miller.

Hamiltonban.—Justice, Isaac Robinson; Judge, James H. Marshall; Inspectors, Peter Stoner, George W. Lott; Assessor, Cornelius Daugherty; Assistant Assessors, Adam Butt, James H. Marshall; School Directors, Christian Musselman, Jacob Plank each 3 years, John Bennet 2 years, Enoch Kepner 1 year; Supervisors, William McCleaf, William Paxton; Auditor, Robert Watson; Township Clerk, Benjamin J. Reed; Constable, Charles J. Sefton.

Huntington.—Judge, Joseph Wierman; Inspectors, Joseph Trimmer, Thos. C. Kennedy; Assessor, Benjamin Shelly; Assistant Assessors, William Leas, James Wilt; School Directors, Daniel Biteman, Sebastian Stitzel; Supervisors, Adam Weigle, Abraham Fickes; Auditors, Wm. B. Gardner 3 years, Isaac Sadler 2 years; Treasurer, John Gardner; Township Clerk, Jacob B. Hoops; Constable, Warner Townsend.

Latimore.—Judge, Michael Schriver; Inspectors, John Baker, John H. Stitzel; Assessor, Adam Winand; Assistant Assessors, Abraham Ziegler, George Robinett; School Directors, John H. Myers, Charles F. Bonner, Jesse Cook; Supervisors, Jacob L. Chronister, Howard Heiges; Auditor, David S. Beals; Treasurer, George Brandt; Township Clerk, James R. Gardner; Constable, Jacob Hoecht, Sr.

Liberty.—Judge, John Musselman; Inspectors, Joseph Baker, Joseph Bowling; Assessor, Joseph Bollinger; Assistant Assessors, Samuel Beard, Eli R. A. Moore; School Directors, Maxwell Shields, Joseph Tresler; Supervisors, Emanuel Overholtzer, John Flohr; Auditor, Jesse Bollinger; Township Clerk, Grier N. Grayson; Constable, William Knott.

Menallen.—Justice, Jacob Beare; Judge, Samuel Meals; Inspectors, Isaac J. Wright, Jacob B. Meals; Assessor, Wm. N. Heller; Assistant Assessors, Cyrus Griest, Solomon Bender; School Directors, William B. Wilson, Valentine Fehl; Supervisors, Jago Doyle, Michael Hoffman; Auditor, Henry Beamer; Treasurer, Michael Bender; Township Clerk, Wm. A. Elden; Constable, Michael P. Rice.

Mountjoy.—Judge, Daniel Shafer; Inspectors, Robert Newman, Baltzer Snyder; Assessor, James Rider; Assistant Assessors, John Eckenrode, Jacob Diehl; School Directors, Jacob Schwartz, John Spangler; Supervisors, William Cownover, Jacob H. Feeser; Auditors, Newton Horner 3 years, Pius Fink 1 year; Township Clerk, John Larimer; Constable, Jacob Fetterhoff.

Mountpleasant.—Judge, Peter O'Neal; Inspectors, Daniel Reily, John Kerrigan; Assessor, Phineas Marsdon; Assistant Assessors, Nicholas Heltzel, Samuel Shorb; School Directors, Egbert Eckert, Levi Lawrence; Supervisors, Michael Miller, John Sneeringer; Auditor, Jacob Miller; Township Clerk, George Hagerman; Constable, Jacob Cashman.

Oxford.—Justices, John McSherry, Jacob Diehl; Judge, George W. Thomas; Inspectors, John Mouse, Michael McCadden; Assessor, Francis Marshall; Assistant Assessors, Simon Slagle, Anthony Felix; School Directors, Aloysius Marshall, Joseph S. Gitt, Abdiel F. Gitt; Supervisors, George W. Lilly, Henry Keffer; Auditor, Philip Daugherty; Township Clerk, James Robinson; Constable, John Hersh.

Reading.—Judge, Joseph Kunkle; Inspectors, John Moul, John Baker; Assessor, Joseph J. Kuhn; Assistant Assessors, John Miller, John King; School Directors, Andrew Brough, Samuel Orndorff; Hampton District, John A. Dicks, Cornelius Myers; Supervisors, John A. Dicks, Solomon Ebersole; Auditor, Abraham King; Township Clerk, Samuel Heiner; Constable, Philip Hess.

Straban.—Judge, Philip Donohue; Inspectors, Jacob Witmor, William H. Hoffman; Assessor, Jacob Criswell; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Benner, Henry Myers; School Directors, John G. Brinkerhoff, John Wertz; Supervisors, John Cashman, Philip Essick; Auditor, Frederick Quickel; Township Clerk, Peter Decker; Constable, George Hartman.

Tyrone.—Judge, Joseph Hill; Inspectors, Augustus Deitrick, Peter Fidler of J.; Assessor, David T. Cooley; Assistant Assessors, Joseph Trostle, Ezra Myers; School Directors, Daniel Bricker, David Harman; Supervisors, Jacob Ernstberger, David Bream; Auditors, Jacob Herman; Township Clerk, Daniel Deitrick; Treasurer, Arthur N. Stevens; Constable, Wm. Hewitt.

Union.—Judge, David F. Bair; Inspectors, Jacob H. Gobrecht, William Sickel; Assessor, William Slifer; Assistant Assessors, Daniel Waler, Michael Unger; School Directors, Michael H. Kitzmiller, David Sell; Supervisors, William Sell, Jacob Fox; Auditors, John Baker 3 years, John Diehl 1 year; Township Clerk, Conrad Myers; Constable, George Direling.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

......Lancaster Bank notes are now bought by the brokers at 20 cents on the dollar, while some will give only 15 cents.

......An act was passed by the recent Maryland Legislature providing for a call for a State Convention to reform the present Constitution.

......Rev. Dr. McFarland, just consecrated Catholic bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, is a native of Chambersburg, Pa.

......"Awful Gardner," the celebrated bruiser, who has lately professed religion, was one of the speakers at a prayer meeting in the John Street Church, in New York, a few evenings since.

......The Chicago Press has an advertisement, forty columns long, of lands in that city delinquent for taxes. This is attributed to the crushing effect of the late financial panic.

......Capt. Travis having advertised extensively that he would, on a certain day, shoot, on a wager, an orange from the head of a boy, at Louisville, the mayor of that city has forbidden the experiment, and ordered the police to arrest the parties.

......Is there a Vegetable hen?—Yes, the egg-plant.

......Mr. Shorts says that Kansas is a great country. Rents cheap, because they have no houses. Women not expensive, because they don't have any. Society primitive and not particular. Men and hogs, cattle and dogs, all lie in the same bed—that is, the mud-polished floor. Great is Kansas among the nations of the earth!

......The Leavenworth Times says that on the 18th two companies of infantry and two of cavalry left for Utah, numbering 350 men.

......"Rome has had no winter like the present in the last hundred years. The weather has been dry, but unprecedentedly cold, and aged and sickly people are dying in consequence in great numbers. Almost the entire population is afflicted with the influenza."

......Two couples were married in New Baltimore, Michigan, last week, under peculiar circumstances. Twin sisters married twin brothers, and the parties were each fourteen years old, and their wedding day was the anniversary of the birthday of the brides.

......A butcher in Lancaster county, Pa., has made two sausages, one 76 feet 9 inches long, weighing 63 pounds, and the other 75 feet 2 inches long, and weighing 58 pounds.

......The Louisiana Legislature has just passed a bill to prevent free negroes from holding slaves in that State. The practice must be quite common to require an act of the Legislature to prevent it.

......A jury of the Circuit Court of Frederick county, Md., has, after a trial lasting three days, awarded the sum of $10,000 damages and costs in favor of the Rev. Moses A. Stewart and wife, and against Daniel Gaver, who, it was charged, uttered certain scandalous and defamatory words against the chastity of Mrs. Stewart.

......A grand universal horticultural exhibition is announced to take place in the month of May, at the Palace of Industry, in Paris.

......The Hotel buildings at the Shannondale Springs, Va., were destroyed on Saturday morning week.

......The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law abolishing capital punishment, and the substitution of hard labor for life in the place thereof.

......The wheat in Fauquier county, Va., is said to be looking beautiful.

......The Richmond Enquirer opposes the reopening of the African slave trade.

The Sonora Rebellion.

Washington, March 24.—The overland mail, via El Paso and San Antonio, has arrived, bringing information, dated Angona, February 7th, stating that Gen. Gandara, the leader of the rebellion in Sonora, has been entirely successful, having defeated the government troops in several battles. At last accounts Gen. Gandara had surrounded Peschiera, the governor, so as to cut off all hopes of his escape. Gandara had massacred all his prisoners, and proclaimed that he would hang Peschiera if taken.

Other letters say that the Fort Yuma and El Paso wagon road was progressing finely.

The people of the Rio Grande are much interested in the success of the Arizona bill.

The Indians were troublesome in the Mesilla valley, and a general attack was feared.

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The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

The Railroad.

Work on the Gettysburg Railroad is progressing quite satisfactorily. Passing along the line from this place to New Oxford, the other day, we were struck with the amount of work done since we had previously viewed it. The rock-cut at New Oxford is nearly through, and it is expected that the track-layers may resume operations sometime in April, or, latest, by the first of May. The bridge across the Conowago is finished—a substantial piece of work, well put up, of first-rate materials, and calculated to last very many years. The grading is completed from the creek to near Swift Run, where John Shultz has, say, a month's work to do. Probably the heaviest grading yet to be done is in the rock-cut in the rear of John Miller's, west of the Turnpike, but Mr. Conway is pushing work with all due energy, and will "keep out of the way of the track-layers." Dolan and Lane have little more than "trimming up" to do—and thus the entire grading and bridging of the line will be finished.

So far as we are able to judge, the work is well done, reflecting no little credit upon the contractors, Messrs. Irwin and Taylor, with whom the Company were fortunate in contracting. They have shown themselves reliable and honorable men, always ready to fulfil every contract to the letter.

The road from New Oxford to Hanover is in fair running order; wherever, by reason of frost, or other cause, ballasting and dressing up are wanted, it is now being done under the superintendence of Mr. Poland. The road is a very smooth one, and cannot but give satisfaction to all who ride on it.

It may not be out of place to urge upon the attention of our friends the Bonds now offered by the Company. The investment is certainly a safe one, and yielding as it does 7½ per cent. per annum, and free from taxation, it holds out inducements such as can be found in few securities.

The First of April.

This notable period of time, with its array of bonds, mortgages, notes, and all sorts of obligations to pay; its piles of money to lend, and big sums of money to borrow; its "settlements" of various kinds—to say nothing of its "movings"—is treading closely upon our heels; and those of us who are in debt, will have to stir our stumps pretty briskly, or it will find us unprepared for the ordeal through which we must pass. The near approach of this day of reckoning has aroused the poetic feelings of a young Chester county bard, who sends to the editor of the Republican, from his country home, the following verses, which indicate that he is looking ahead for breakers. We hope he may struggle safely through them:

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Dear me, dear me, I shudder,
As the thought runs through my brain,
To think the first of April
Is about to come again.

The doings of the twelve months,
Which hasty time gives flight,
I roll o'er in my memory,
To see if all went right.

The crops that Nature gave me,
I put them to good use,
And used the old man's caution,
Against the labyrinths of youth.

I rose as day's grey streaks
Her morning visage bore,
To press the labors of the day
By adding to my store.

But still, alas! with every care,
I fear I'm rather short;
Money matters make me dull;
My pile's not as it ought.

A mortgaged farm bears interest,
And other debts accrue;
I—dread the first of April;
It approaches rather blue.

Low prices for my gathered grain
On every hand I greet;
I fear I'll have great trouble
My horrid debts to meet.

But still, I'm onward in my way,
An honest course pursue,
And trust in Providence for help
To see me safely through.

School Exhibition.

By a card in another column, it will be seen that the Free Schools of the Borough intend giving a Union Exhibition, in the New School House, on the 6th of April. From the efforts being made by the Teachers and those concerned, it promises to be highly successful. The Blues' Band are engaged, which will add greatly to the interest of the Exhibition.

Tickets can be had of the Scholars, Teachers, and at A. D. Buehler's Book Store. The proceeds of the Exhibition, above the incidental expenses, will be appropriated to the purchase of maps and other necessary apparatus for the New School House. The object is a very commendable one, and we hope every one will encourage it.

☞The last Lecture of the series, before the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered in the German Reformed Church, on Monday evening last, by David Wills, Esq.—subject, as previously announced, "The North West Passage—its Votaries and its Victims." The lecture was unusually interesting, well repaying the large audience for their attendance. His allusions to Dr. Kane, and the *Advance*, with "the same ice around her still," were very happy.

☞Mr. Jacob H. Little has been appointed Postmaster at the Two Taverns, in this county, in the place of Jacob Little, deceased.

A Good Whitewash.

As this is the season of the year when people begin to clean up and make things look fresh for the approaching summer, the following receipes for the best and cheapest whitewashes, both for the outside and inside of houses, from the *Scientific American*, will no doubt be received with pleasure, by all who study comfort and cleanliness:

Take half a bushel of fresh-burned white lime, and slack it either with hot or cold water in a tub or barrel. When thoroughly slacked, dissolve in the water required to thin the lime, two quarts of common salt, stir it thoroughly, add one quart of sweet milk, and it is ready for use to put on with a brush.

This wash is for the outside of buildings, fences, &c., and is very durable. Some put glue in whitewash, and others flour and rice paste; but these render it liable to scale off in very dry weather. It may be made a cream color by the addition of ochre.

The above whitewash is all that can be desired for the interior of houses, excepting the salt, it must be omitted, as it tends to imbibe moisture. French white is superior to lime washes for the ceilings of rooms, as it is not so liable to turn yellowish in color, but it rubs off so easily that it cannot be used for side walls.

Accident.

George Wildasin, in the employ of Mr. M. Brodbeck, in West Manheim township, this county, met with a sad and fatal accident on last Monday. Mr. Wildasin was driving a team from this place homewards, and by some cause or other the line broke, the horses being in full speed, and in the act of dismounting from the saddle horse, he got entangled in the line and was dragged on the ground for some distance, bruising him so much as to cause his death on the following day. Mr. Wildasin was about 23 years of age.—*Hanover Gazette.*

☞We are indebted to Edw. McPherson, Esq., for a copy of his Lecture on "The Christian principle: its Influence upon Government," delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association. It can be had at Buehler's Drug Store.

☞By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Henry Kauffelt, of Wrightsville, has made arrangements to carry Freight from Philadelphia to New Oxford.

☞"*Manifest Destiny,*" the Engraving distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, has been placed upon our table. It is not only an ornamental, but creditable work of the art.

☞At a public sale held by Mr. Samuel Jenkins, a few days since, Hanover Branch Railroad Stock sold at $35 per share. Purchaser, Mr. Jacob Forney.—*Hanover Gazette.*

Rail Road Accident.—Mr. Joseph Walling, of this city, freight conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, was killed on Sunday last, by being thrown violently from an engine, which ran off the track near Ellicott's Mills. The engineer and fireman were also considerably injured. Mr. Walling was on his way to Baltimore, to take charge of a train that was to leave the next day.—He left the city in fine spirits, in the morning, it being his birth day. Spoke of his good health and great vigor of body, though 58 years of age that day. He leaves a family. The United Fire Company, of which he was a member, and a large number of relatives and friends, paid the last sad tribute of respect to the deceased, by accompanying his remains to the grave on Monday at 4 o'clock.—*Frederick Citizen.*

Fatal Accident.—Mr. Hiram Stottlemyer, while engaged in chopping wood in the mountain, a few miles above Bellsville, in this county, was caught under a tree which he felled, and crushed to death—both legs and his back being broken, and the body being otherwise much mangled. He was 40 years of age and leaves a wife and ten children.—*Frederick Citizen.*

A "Slippery Customer."

This is the designation which the Washington *Union* applies to Senator Douglas. In alluding to the speech he proposed to make (and has since made) in the Senate upon the Kansas squabble, the *Union* says:

"As Judge Douglas cannot reasonably be expected to say anything new on the subject, the anxiety everywhere manifested by the Black Republican leaders, that he shall have an opportunity of making another speech against the Lecompton Constitution, can only be satisfactorily accounted for upon the supposition that they doubt his fidelity, and desire to have him more thoroughly committed to their doctrines. Having ourselves found him a tolerably slippery customer, we cannot blame his old enemies and new-made allies for entertaining fears of his sincerity, and for wishing to get the political noose well drawn about his neck. Our experience is, however, that the knot can never be so tied that he will not slip it, whenever he thinks it necessary for his own political advancement to do so. We thought we had him tight and fast on the Nebraska bill, and that he was so openly and thoroughly committed to its principles as to render a retreat from them utterly impossible; but we were mistaken. He has slipped thro' our fingers without the slightest difficulty, and assumed, with the most unblushing assurance, a position directly the opposite to that which he occupied less than six months ago. The Black Republicans may gather wisdom and learn a lesson from our experience, which may prove profitable to them in the future."

Twenty Years' Sentence of a Woman.—Huldah Morrison, the wretch who set fire to the Ashtabula county (Ohio) infirmary, by the burning of which seven persons lost their lives, plead guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years.

For The Compiler.

Lines on the Death of Mrs. Louisa Grahn.

TO HER PARENTS.

BY LILLY LOCKHEART LIVINGSTON.

Murmer not for her departed,
For your loss to her is gain;
Nor be almost broken hearted:
You will meet her soon again.
She has only gone to Heaven,
She is only resting there,
Now a crown to her is given,
Now she rests from toil and care.

Though a gentle wife, and mother,
From this world of sin has gone,
She is happy in another,
Singing there an endless song—
Think of her with holy pleasure,
As among the shining throng,
Who have laid above their treasure,
And had served their Saviour long.

There she sees the loving Saviour,
Who for her salvation died,
Who to obtain for her the favor
Of her God was crucified.
Though he reigns above in Glory,
Yet he listens to the songs,
To the oft-repeated story,
Of those holy happy throngs.

Though your child was "mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
As it floats among the trees;"
Though your daughter dear has left you,
Though her loss you deeply feel,
Yet 'tis God that hath bereft you;
He can wound and He can heal.

March 22, 1858.

Question for Surveyors.

We find the following in the Germantown Telegraph. Will some one or more of our Adams county Surveyors try a hand at solving it, and send us the result:

I have a tract of land in the form of a trapezoid, the diagonals of which cross each other at right angles. The angles at the west are right angles. The less of the parallel sides is eighty-one perches; and the major part of the greater diagonal cut off by the less, is 144 perches. Required the courses and distances of the remaining sides, (the parallel sides running due east and west,) and the area of the tract. A solution is requested.

☞We have received from the "Conowago Farmer" a Solution, with Diagram, of the Pole question published in "The Compiler" some weeks ago by "S." As we cannot represent the diagram in our columns, the insertion of the work explanatory of it would not be satisfactory. He "figures out" the result thus:

Height of pole from ground where cut, 31.78 feet; part broken off, 43.22 feet.

The "Conowago Farmer" has also favored us with a Solution, and Diagram, of the Problem published in this paper, March 8th, regarding the velocity of bodies moving, one uniformly along the diameter at the rate of 10 feet per second, while another perpendicularly to the former moves in a variable velocity along the circumference, &c.—the diameter being given as 50 feet:—The velocity according to the requirements of the Question, would appear to be, from 55° to 60° on the circumference—11.856 feet to 10 feet on the diameter, per second.

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 27 letters.
My 13 23 14 2 7 is what is passing by.
24 18 22 4 3 23 is what we treasure up.
12 2 25 21 23 7 is a slatternly woman.
13 25 2 15 is a useful article.
5 9 33 is to go in haste.
11 6 7 4 is commanding silence.
27 6 23 is what people too often do.
17 9 20 19 is a direction.
16 6 8 is dull of apprehension.
5 26 10 11 20 14 15 16 is a mountainous region.
1 3 22 2 23 12 is a little tower.
My whole is a reality and powerful influence.

J. G.

Buried Alive.—A Distressing Case.—A letter dated Holland, Erie county, March 15, says:

A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named Reed was going to attend a meeting of the presbytery. He stopped over night with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford, that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when to their great sorrow they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off and he turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented.

Land Sales in Kansas.—The President has issued his proclamation for sales of public lands at the land offices at Kickapoo and Lecompton, Kansas Territory, in July next. The first sale at Kickapoo, on the 5th of July, embraces 798,096 acres, and that on the 19th, 701,032 acres. The sale at Lecompton on the 5th of July will embrace 756,446 acres, and that on the 19th, 656,511 acres; making an aggregate of 2,912,134 acres. These will be the first public sales of government lands in the Territory.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 50	@	4 56
Wheat, per bushel,	1 00	@	1 40
Rye, "	68	@	71
Corn, "	56	@	63
Oats, "	33	@	35
Clover-seed, "	4 50	@	4 75
Timothy-seed, "	2 50	@	2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	7 00	@	8 62
Hogs, "	6 50	@	7 25
Hay, per ton,	10 00	@	15 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	21	@	22
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,			65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 00
Do. " from stores,			4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	87	@	1 00
Rye, "			60
Corn, "			47
Oats, "			28
Cloverseed, "			4 00
Timothy, "			1 50
Plaster, per ton,			6 00

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,			$4 00
Do., " from stores,			4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	85	@	1 05
Rye, "			62
Corn, "			47
Oats, "			28
Cloverseed, "			4 12
Timothy, "			2 00
Plaster, per ton,			6 50

☞Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—From Ex-Alderman Perkins.—Dr. S. W. Fowle. Dear Sir:—For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick headache, which completely incapacitated me for business. I had taken but a small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful. I attribute this entirely to the good effects of your Wild Cherry, as I took no other medicine whatever. I cordially recommend it to all my friends. Respectfully yours,

SAM'L S. PERKINS.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg. Mar. 22. 2w

The Altar.

"Then come the wild heather, come sleet or come snow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. WORLEY WINTRODE, of Littlestown, to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, of Mountpleasant township.

On the same day, by the same, Gen. WM. F. WALTER, of Butler township, to Miss JULIA ANN SOPHIA, daughter of Mr. Christian Benner, of Gettysburg.

☞We return our warmest thanks to the above couple for their kind consideration of the printer, in sending a bounteous supply of cake. We hope that every blessing may attend them through life; that misfortune may never overtake them, and that they may live to a green old age, respected by all who know them.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED,

On the 20th inst., Mr. HENRY EICHINGER, of Butler township, aged 65 years 8 months and 16 days.

On Tuesday last, near Littlestown, Mr. JOSEPH OBOLD, aged about 40 years.

On Wednesday morning last, in this place, Mrs. ANN B. McCREARY, widow of Robert McCreary, deceased, aged 83 years.

On Tuesday evening week, at Fairfield, very suddenly, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

At Johnstown, on the 24th inst., LUTHER GILBERT, son of Rev. David and Clara Swope, aged about 5 months.

Deeds! Deeds!

COMMON blank Deeds, single and double acknowledgment—Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the Will annexed—and Deeds for Administrators, the first of the kind printed in this place—can now be had at The Compiler Office. Also, Common and Judgment Bonds, Summonses, Executions, &c., &c. March 29, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING for spring and summer, which he is able to sell at prices unprecedentedly low. The new arrival consists of Frock, Sack and Raglan Coats, with Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and examine the large assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York every few weeks throughout the season.—Inducements to purchase such as cannot be offered by any other establishment in the county are now, and will continue to be, offered, at SAMSON'S.

March 29, '58. *Opposite the Bank.*

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD has just received from the City a large stock of Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods, very cheap and latest styles; cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Summer Cloths, Drab Detate, Coatings, Vestings, Linens, Calicoes, Ginghams, and a large stock of domestic goods. Also, GROCERIES, &c.

The above goods have been well selected and will be sold at small profits for Cash.—Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Public Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, Administrator of Henry Eichinger, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Butler township, Adams county, near Roth's Mill, *on Thursday, the 15th day of April next,* the following valuable Personal Property, viz: 4 HORSES, 1 yearling Colt, 11 head of Cows and Young Cattle, a fine lot of Hogs, new broad-tread Wagon, 1 narrow-tread Wagon, with bed, bows and cover; Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Fifth Chain, Log Chains, Halter and Cow Chains, Single and Double Trees, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks, and other farming implements. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats and Potatoes, by the bushel; Hay by the ton; and Grain in the ground. Ash Plank and Poplar Boards; a Rifle, a Silver Watch; with a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞Sale to commence a 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BURKHART WERT, *Adm'r.*

March 29, 1858. ts

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a MACHINE SHOP, in *Chambersburg street,* Gettysburg, near the Foundry, where he will have various kinds of Machines on hand at any time hereafter, such as *Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Cornfodder Cutters, Cloverseed Hullers, Straw Cutters,* and *Horse Powers* of different kinds,—two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover or Littlestown. Also, *Mortising Machines,* for house carpenters, put up in the very best and most substantial manner. *Cutting Screws* or long Bolts, any kind or size less than eleven feet in length, always attended to, as well as *Turning* in iron, casting or wood. Also all kinds of Repairing on Machinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done on the shortest notice.

I hope that all in want of anything in my line will call at my Shop before going elsewhere. I will warrant all my work to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DAVID STERNER.

March 29, 1858. 1y

Administrator's Notice.

HENRY EICHINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Eichinger, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BURKHART WERT, *Adm'r.*

March 29, 1858. 6t

To Get

THE full worth of your money, make your purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the *variety* line, at SAMSON'S.

March 29, 1858.

JUST received, a small lot of Over Coats, which will be sold low, to close out for the season, at SAMSON'S.

March 29.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

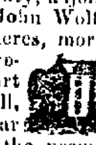
Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas,* issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, *on Friday, the 16th day of April,* 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining the Maryland line, and the lands of Joseph Tresler, Abraham Krise, and others, on which

is erected a one-story Log House, with fruit trees and a good spring on the premises. The land will be offered in one tract, or in lots, to suit purchasers. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Jacob Eyler.*

Also, *on Saturday, the 17th day of April next,* at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the Interest of David Warren in a Tract of Land, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel S. McNair, John Wolford, and others, containing 38 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-



story Dwelling HOUSE, (part stone and part frame,) Saw Mill, Log Stable, well of water near the door, with fruit trees on the premises, and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *David Warren.*

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 22, 1858. ts

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep Public Houses of Entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on the 19th day of April next:*

George W. McClellan, Bor. Gettysburg,
Harvey D. Wattles, do.
John L. Tate, do.
Benjamin Schriver, do.
Michael Hoffman, Berwick Borough,
Henry Koehler, do.
John A. H. Rether, Butler township,
Francis Bream, Cumberland,
Isaac F. Byers, Franklin,
David Goodyear, do.
Henry Bitner, do.
Jacob Shaner, do.
Henry Mickley, do.
Mary M. Brough, do.
Henry Munshower, do.
Hezekiah Latshaw, do.
Joseph Barker, Germany,
Peter Lingelfenter, do.
Israel Yount, do.
Henry Hoffman, Hamilton,
William White, do.
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban,
Reuben Stem, do.
Mary Hildebrand, Huntington,
John D. Becker, do.
Conrad Moul, Latimore,
Charles Myers, Menallen,
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant,
Elizabeth Miley, Oxford,
Jacob Martin, do.
John A. Dicks, Reading,
Jacob L. Grass, Straban,
Jacob Sanders, do.
John Eckenrode, Tyrone,
Allen M. Cook, do.
Abraham Sell, Union,
Peter Long, do.

STORE LICENSE.

John Yost, Mountjoy.

EATING HOUSE.

Leonard Auxt, Gettysburg.

HENRY G. WOLF, *Clerk.*

March 29, 1858.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEO. ARNOLD has now on hand the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in town, comprising every variety and size, all of his own manufacture, which will be warranted well made, having hands constantly employed cutting out and making up. If we cannot fit you with a garment ready made, we will sell you the goods, take your measure, and make you up a garment on the shortest notice. Please call at the Clothing Emporium, where you will find Mr. Culp always on hand, bright and accommodating. Our stock is large, well selected, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

Gettysburg, March 29, 1858.

Union School Exhibition.

AN Exhibition, in which the different Schools of the Borough will be represented by a number of pupils from each School, will be held in the new School House *on the 6th of April next.* The exercises to consist of Songs, Speeches, Dialogues, Exercises on Pelton's Outline Maps, and Compositions by a number of the young Ladies.—The Independent Blues Band will be present to enliven the exercises with their music.

☞Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7. Admission 25 cents.—Tickets can be had of the Scholars, Teachers, and at A. D. Buehler's Book Store. The proceeds of the Exhibition will be appropriated to the purchasing of apparatus for the Schools. March 29, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. & J. Shorb, in the mercantile business, in Littlestown, Adams county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the late firm are in the hands of J. A. Shorb, to whom those indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same for settlement.

E. F. SHORB,
J. A. SHORB.

☞The business will be continued at the old stand by J. A. Shorb.

March 29, 1858. 3t

Freight

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & N. OXFORD.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and New Oxford are—

On 1st CLASS,	45	cts. per 100 lbs.	
2d "	40	" " "	
3d "	34½	" " "	
4th "	29½	" " "	

Goods for the present time will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia—on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS!—JACOBS & BRO. have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new three-story house on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, where they will continue business on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c., &c., has been largely increased, and they are prepared to sell *as low as the lowest*—defying all competition. Give them a call, and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in the very best and most tasteful manner.—With their long practical experience in the business, and a desire to please, they hope to be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

Call! One and All!

Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—You will find the handsomest and cheapest Ladies' Dress Goods and long Shawls in town at the store of GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A superior lot just received and for sale at Franklin B. Picking's cheap Clothing Store in Chambersburg street.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned that the Administration accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday, the 19th day of April next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

15. The account of Jacob Griest, Administrator of Leah Cook, as settled by Content Griest, Administratrix of Jacob Griest, deceased.

16. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Trustee of certain trust money bequeathed to Elizabeth Martin and her heirs under the provisions of the will of John Snyder, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased.

17. The second and final account of William Vanorsdel, Executor of the will of Isaac Vanorsdel, deceased, settled by George Thomas and Mary Vanorsdel, Executors of the last will of the said William Vanorsdel, deceased.

18. The second and final account of George Mummert, acting Executor of Samuel Mummert, deceased.

19. The account of Levi Gross, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Emanuel Eurich, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased.

20. The first and final account of Jacob F. Lower, Administrator of the estate of John Weaver, late of Franklin Square, Columbiana co., Ohio, formerly of Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

21. The first and final account of Henry Saltzgiver and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of the estate of Jehiel J. Brinkerhoff, deceased.

22. The first and final account of Henry A. Picking, Administrator of Emanuel Chronister, late of Reading township, deceased.

23. The first and final account of John Geiselman and Hugh McSherry, Executors of Catharine Geiselman, dec'd.

24. The first account of James H. Marshall and Thomas A. Marshall, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Marshall, deceased.

25. The second and final account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Dotterer.

26. The first account of George Baker, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry L. Nickey, deceased.

27. The account of John Diehl, Executor of the will of John Houghtalin, deceased, late of Butler township.

28. The account of Josiah C. Albert, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., dec'd.

29. The first account of Col. John Wolford, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John E. Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased.

30. The second and final account of George Shryock, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel Miller, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

31. The first account of George Ehrehart, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel B. Patterson, dec'd.

32. The account of Simon S. Bishop, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Edward C. Bishop, late of Germany township, Adams co., deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Mar. 22, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Straban township, Adams county, on the State road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, *on Wednesday, the 31st day of March inst.,* the following personal property, viz: 2 HORSES, 1 Cow, Hogs, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Horse Gears, Hay Carriage, Hay Ladders, Wood Ladders, Sled, Sled Runners, Grain Cradle, Clover Cradle, Scythes; Cider and other Barrels, Tubs, Buckets, a lot of old Iron, and many other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. GILLILAND.

March 22, 1858. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 5th day of April next,* the following personal property, viz:

8 head of YOUNG CATTLE, 1 Carriage and Harness, Three-horse narrow-tread Wagon, One-horse Wagon, Hay Carriage, Plows and Harrows, Corn Forks, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Single and Double Trees, and other farming implements.—Also Corn and Oats by the bushel.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK HERR.

March 15, 1858.

Gettysburg Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday of April, (April 12th.)

For further particulars enquire at the residence of Rev. D. Eyster.

Gettysburg, March 22, 1858. 3t

Administrator's Notice.

CHRISTIAN WAGGAMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Christian Waggaman, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Quincy township, Franklin county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER WAGGAMAN, *Adm'r.*

March 22, 1858. 6t

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Tate, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Committee.*

March 15, 1858. 6t

New Goods

STILL coming at Fahnestocks'.—We have just returned from the cities with another supply of New Goods. If you want to buy cheap now is the time to do it. Go to Fahnestocks if you want very cheap goods. Their large purchases from the trade sales, thus saving the profit of the wholesale dealers, enable them to offer bargains. Feb. 22.

$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which I will sell for $25 cash.

March 15. GEO. ARNOLD.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

BY EXPRESS.—A lot of Gents' fine soft Hats, that can't be beaten for quality or price. Call soon at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

RAISINS.—We have bunch Raisins which are hard to beat. Call and see for yourselves at BOYER & SON'S.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership existing between the subscribers has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We are much obliged to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books are placed in the hands of Dunlop Paxton for collection and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle the business of the firm without delay.

ALEX. COBEAN,
DUNLOP PAXTON.

March 17, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Paxton to R. F. McIlheny, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm of Paxton & McIlheny.

A. COBEAN.

March 22, 1858.

DUNLOP PAXTON. FRANK M'ILHENY.

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(*Successors to Cobean & Paxton,*)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW GOODS. Also,
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Tobacco and Segars,
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858. tf

New Firm,

IN THE SHOE AND HAT BUSINESS.—*Cobean & McIlheny* have commenced business at the well known stand of Cobean & Paxton at the S. E. Cor. of Centre Square. Business to be done on the principle of quick sales and short profits. We will constantly keep on hand a good stock and sell cheap.—To satisfy yourselves call and see our assortment.

We intend to give our constant personal attention to business, with a disposition to please the particular tastes of every one who may favor us with their patronage.

PAXTON & McILHENY.

March 22, 1858. tf

Fine Old Brandies.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in *WINES & LIQUORS,* would most respectfully call the attention of purchasers to their Old Establishment, *No. 5 North Front Street, Philadelphia,* where they have a large assortment of Wines and Liquors of the choicest brands and qualities. Having made arrangements with some of the first houses in Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish to their customers, upon the most liberal terms, the following brands of Cognac and Rochelle

BRANDIES: *Otard, Hennesy, Pellevsion, Pinet, Castillion;* J. J. Depuy & Co., T. Himes, A. Sergnette, Martel, Marett, &c. &c., of various brands and qualities.

WINES: *Champagne, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Oporto, Teneriffe, Burgundy, Hock, Muscat, Claret, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.*

Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Jamaica Spirits, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Peach, Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and Raspberry Brandies; Cordials, Wine Bitters, Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the Old Wheat Whiskey. Constantly on hand an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades, some of which are guaranteed to be superior to any in the country, all of which are highly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of the community, we flatter ourselves to be able to fill all orders that may be entrusted to us.

Orders from the country (which are most respectfully solicited) will be promptly attended to.

☞Great care taken in packing and shipping.

☞All goods sent from our establishment are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with the privilege of being returned.

E. P. MIDDLETON & BRO.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

John Stone & Sons,

805 *Chesnut Street, above Eighth,* (late of No. 45 South Second Street.) *Philadelphia,* are now receiving their Spring Importation of *SILK & MILLINERY GOODS,* consisting in part of

Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Satin and Taffeta Ribbons,
Gros De Naples, (Glace and Plain,)
Marcelines and Florences,
Black Modes,
English Crapes,
Maline and Illusion Laces, etc.

Also, a full assortment of *French & American Flowers.* March 22, '58. 2m

State Capitol Bindery,

NO. 64, (Cunkle's Building,) Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.—The subscriber having at a heavy expense, fitted up an entire new Bindery, with materials of the latest and most improved patterns, now possesses facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books for County Offices, Banks, Insurance and Railroad Companies, Merchants, &c., not excelled by any establishment in the State.

Old Books, Law Books, Periodicals, &c., bound to any pattern or style.

Plain and fancy Ruling neatly executed.

The central location of Harrisburg renders it easily accessible from all parts of the country so that work forwarded to me by Express, with an order stating the manner in which it is to be done, will be speedily attended to and returned in same manner.

The patronage of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

Mr. F. L. Hutter, (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickok & Co., Bookbinders and Stationers,) an experienced and competent workman, will have the immediate charge of all binding.

Everything being entirely new I cannot but do good work. GEO. A. BROOKS.

Harrisburg, March 22, 1858. 3t

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S *Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.*—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction.—The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other county Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, *Agent,*
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1, 1858.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

ALL kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

STOVE-PIPE of all sizes made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Interesting Facts about the Winter-Rest of Trees.

During the mild weather of December and January last, we heard the fear often expressed that the buds of fruit-trees would begin to start, and that they and other trees would be injured. Such fears will not bear the test of a little examination. All trees have a natural period of rest, and will not allow themselves to be awakened until they have enjoyed it. That period begins in Autumn, at the usual time of the fall of the leaf, and even before. It begins when the buds for next year's growth have become fully formed, at the axillas of the leaves, and the new wood has well ripened. Growth then ceases, and the leaves begin to fall.—The soft, hazy weather of Indian Summer may then intervene, yet it will not disturb the slumbering tree. A few plants, such as daisies, violets, Noisette and Bourbon roses, the natives of warmer climates, may open their eyelids and smile for a few days, but trees will not be aroused. They will sleep through a fortnight of warm weather in early winter, for that is their appointed and necessary period of repose. Their slumber is sound and heavy, like that of a weary man in the early hours of night.

Nurserymen have experimented with lilacs, spiraeas and similar plants which are most easily excited; and they find that if taken up in the Fall and planted in a warm green-house, they will not start, for at least a month, although exposed constantly to light, heat and moisture. So with hot-house grapes; they refuse to push until they have had their needful rest of from two to four months. Heat of 60° will not start them during their natural time of rest; but after that period, 40° will develop their buds.

The Oak and Beech trees drop their leaves, in the Island of Madeira, even while the temperature is as high as that of our own Summer; and they take a nap of several months, undisturbed by the untimely heat around them. In that country, the beech casts its leaves in November, and buds out again in April, making a rest of about 150 days. The oak sleeps about 110 days; the button-wood 90; the tulip-tree 150; the grape vine a little less.—So that these trees, the natives of cold climates, drop their leaves nearly as early in warmer latitudes, and rest nearly as long, as in their native habitances. Were we to moralize here, we might say that when "Young America" travels in foreign parts, he might well learn a lesson from the trees, and mountains while abroad, to strengthen the good habits learned at home. But we cite these facts rather to show that mild weather, at least in *early* Winter, can do little or no harm to vegetation.—*Agriculturist.*

Preparation of Land for Corn.

A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:—In the first place care should be taken not to stir or plow land at any time when it is wet. It may be plowed when just wet enough to crumble as the furrow is being plowed. And if plowed while wet it should be done in the winter, or early enough in the spring, so that it may freeze and crumble by planting time; for, by being plowed early enough to freeze, the land will be light and more easily cultivated.

In planting corn on broken or hilly land, care should be taken to run the furrows that the corn is to be planted in round the hill sides at a grade of from one to two degrees descent towards the bottom of the hill; for by this plan each furrow carries off the water that falls in it, and thereby prevents the broken or hilly lands from washing in times of much rain.

The furrows should be from three and a half to four feet apart, according to the strength of the land. This is what is called drilled corn, and cannot be plowed but one way, as the rows or furrows are to run round the hills.—Corn planted in this way makes more per acre, but requires more hard work. When planted in this way it should be dropped eighteen inches to two and a half feet apart, according to the strength of the land, and when the land is good two stalks may be left in each hill; but where it is thin but one stalk to the hill is best.

This is not my experience in farming in this State, but it is according to my observation and practice in Virginia; for farming, as well as almost everything else, is in a backward state in this State.

☞A correspondent, who is connected with Lieut. Beale's camel expedition, gives the following incident concerning the fording of the Colorado river: "We were not so fortunate with our mules; worn out with incessant labor, and weakened by want of food, some of them were unable to resist the rapid current, and were swept down and drowned. Then commenced a sickening scene. Scarcely had the breath left their bodies when they were dragged out of the water by the Indians and torn limb from limb, to gratify their savage appetites; throwing huge pieces of reeking flesh on the fires which they had hastily kindled, they suffered them to burn for a few moments, and then no longer able to refrain from their horrid feast, they tore it with their teeth like hungry dogs, while their faces and hands were besweared with gore. It was a sickening sight.

Administrator's Notice.

JACOBS. WEIDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob S. Weidner, late of Butler township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM BENDER,
March 8, 1858. 6t *Adm'r.*

Administrator's Notice.

JANE GALBRAITH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jane Galbraith, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY WERTZ, *Adm'r.*
March 8, 1858. 6t

Administrators' Notice.

DR. DAVID HORNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. David Horner, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.
March 8, 1858. 6t *Adm'rs.*

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN KNOPP'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Knopp, late of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB GEORGE, *Adm'r.*
March 8, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN RICE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Rice, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL P. RICE, *Adm'r.*
March 1, 1858. 6t

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ——— ———Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 19th day of April next*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 15, 1858. te }

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 29 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, No. 5, January Term, 1858.—Whereas TITUS S. ECKERT did file his petition for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, against CATHARINE ECKERT, tested the *5th day of October, A. D.*, 1857, and made returnable *the 16th day of November, A. D.*, 1857; and whereas an alias subpœna, issued in said case, returnable *the 18th day of January, A. D.*, 1858, the next ensuing term of said Court—you the said Catharine Eckert, are requested to be and appear in your proper person, in the said Court, on *the 19th of April next*, to answer the petition of your husband, said Titus S. Eckert, and to show cause, if any you have, why he should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.
ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 8. 3t

Nett Cash

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—*Opening of Spring Goods!*—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a full stock of,
New Goods for Spring of 1858!
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, 24 to 34 inches wide,
Spring Dress Goods, New Styles,
Shawls, in all the newest Styles,
British, French and American Chintzes,
Full Stock of Domestic Goods,
Full Stock of European Goods,
N. B. Bargains in Seasonable Goods, daily received from the AUCTIONS of New York and Philadelphia.
P. S. MERCHANTS are invited to examine the Stock. TERMS, Nett Cash, and low prices. [March 8, 1858. 3m

JUST received, a splendid lot of fine Silk Hats of the latest style. Call and see them at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.
☞Sign of the BIG BOOT.

LEMONS, good and fresh, for sale at the cheap store of BOYER & SON.

A SUPERIOR article of Black Lead for blackening Stoves, for sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of Plush, Fur, and Cloth Caps.

CUCUMBER Pickles, a first rate article, to be had cheap at NORBECK'S.

CHEESE.—A first-rate article just received and for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.—HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*
Nov. 16, 1857.

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—offers insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Moses McCLEAN.
WM. M'CLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jeweled, $9 00; superior Quartzes $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $1 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00, Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

Fresh Groceries, &c.,

AT NORBECK'S.—*Cor. and Sel.*—J. N. Beck has just received from the city a large lot of fresh Groceries in his line. Sugars, of all qualities and prices. Molasses, five different kinds. Coffees, three kinds. Teas, embracing every variety. Cheese, Crackers, Mackarel, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c. Powder and Shot, Pencils, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

Flour and Feed always on hand, and sold at the smallest profits. Dec. 21.

Fall & Winter Goods.

J. L. SCHICK would call his friends of this medium of advertising to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with care, the most care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of cloths, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by SCHICK'S—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.
Gettysburg, Oct. 10, '57.

Go To

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S if you want a good article of Boots and Shoes of their own manufacture, which they keep constantly on hand. ☞Sign of the Big Boot

COMFORTS & SCARFS.—Ladies and Gents will do well by calling and examining the splendid assortment of worsted and school Scarfs at the cheap corner of
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.
April 18, 1853. tf

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH'S.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queensware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortment at
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH'S.

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies. Also, Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, Strawberry, Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind, and Wine Drops, besides a large supply of stick candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

MILLINERY.—MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting, all of which we offer at reduced prices.
H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

FLOUR & FEED for sale by
GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

BRING ON YOUR FURS.—Fair prices paid in cash or trade, for Fox, Raccoon, Opossum, Mink, Muskrat, and Rabbit Skins, at Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, sign of the Nov. 30. BIG BOOT.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

KEEP it before the people, that 25 per cent. can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. F. PICKING.

A SPLENDID lot of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo Gum and Calf Skin Overshoes, selling very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

☞Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workmen.
October 19, 1857.

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

From Prof. McCLINTOCK, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH E. HOVER:—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skeptical, that it is a *safe, elegant*, and *efficacious* preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Very respectfully,
J. P. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.,
175 Race St., above 13th.

Certificates accompanying bottles, including Hover's Writing Fluid, and *Hover's Indelible Ink*, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE Street above FOURTH (old No. 114,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER Manufacturer.
Dec. 21, 1857. [apr. 13, 1y

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—To buy Overcoats from PICKING;
To buy Overcoats from Picking;
To buy Overcoats from Picking;
To buy Overcoats from Picking;
To buy Overcoats from Picking;
To buy Overcoats from Picking;
To buy Overcoats from Picking;
To buy Dress and Cassimere Pants from Picking;
To buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Watches and Accordeons from Picking;
To buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
To buy Umbrellas and Canes from
FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
Dec. 21, 1857.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Watties' Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.
NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer*. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Last Notice.

I HAVE been giving notice for the last year to all those who are indebted to me to call and pay the same. No attention has been paid it. I now give notice that suit will be brought on all notes and accounts that are not paid on or before the first day of April next.
Feb. 8, '58. tf GEO. ARNOLD.

Queensware

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—We have just received a large supply of fine Queensware, new patterns, to which we invite the attention of those about commencing Housekeeping, or those desiring to fill up odd setts. We have purchased an unusually large amount of Ware, and by offering them cheap to our friends and customers, we hope to receive the patronage of the public. Call at once and have the benefit of selecting from a full stock, which has been purchased for cash.
Feb. 22. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

TIN Milch Pans constantly on hand and made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

RICH EMBROIDERIES.—A large and beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just received and for sale at low prices at H. S. & E. H. MINNIGHS'.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having, provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish

AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
July 20, 1856. tf

McRea's Liquid Glue,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE.—Most useful article ever invented, for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known. *Always Ready for Application.* Adhesive on Paper, Cloth, Leather, Furniture, Porcelain, China, Marble or Glass. For manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, etc., it has no superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the parts are joined. NEVER FAILS.

Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 bottles of this justly celebrated LIQUID GLUE have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured for it a demand which the manufacturer has found it, at times, difficult to meet: acknowledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above any similar article or imitation ever offered to the public.

☞*This GLUE is extensively counterfeited—observe the label "McRea's Celebrated Liquid Glue, the Great Adhesive." Take no other.—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.*

Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WM. C. McREA, *Stationer,*
No. 907 Chesnut St., Philadelphia

☞Liberal inducements offered to persons desirous of selling the above article.
Sept. 28, 1857. 1y

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Stowsin, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Adults.....FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,

and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced garments. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,

to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. tf

Cheap Goods

STILL COMING AT FAHNESTOCK'S.—We have just received from New York and Philadelphia another supply of cheap Goods, to which we invite the attention of the public. We purchased at auction several cases of very cheap Tickings, which we can sell at a bargain.

Thirty-one cent Tickings for 25 cents;
Twenty-five " " 18¾ "
Eighteen and three-fourths at 15 " &c.

We have yet on hand some of those cheap Muslins and Prints which have made such a noise among judges of cheap goods. Having been in the city almost constantly during the last few months, we were enabled to watch opportunities for obtaining bargains, and we now propose to give our numerous customers the benefit of them. Don't fail to come to
Dec. 28, 1857. FAHNESTOCKS'.

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly,
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street,
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.
Jan. 11, 1858.

Tailoring.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞The New York Spring and Summer *Fashions* are received. Call and see them.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that an Election for Officers of said company will be held at the house of Michael Hoffman, Esq., in Abbottstown, on *Monday, March 29th*, instant, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.
CHAS. WEISER, Sec'y.
March 8, 1858.

A Bargain Offered.

FOR sale, a first-rate Boat-body Carriage, put up in the very best style, handsomely and substantially—will be sold at a BARGAIN, to make room. Enquire soon at *The Compiler* office, in Gettysburg. Feb. 1.

PERSONS commencing Housekeeping will find it to their advantage to purchase their TIN-WARE at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 28, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5.00, and on each additional $5.000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Danner,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. M'Creary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease: ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second: but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone: and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach: the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain: inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

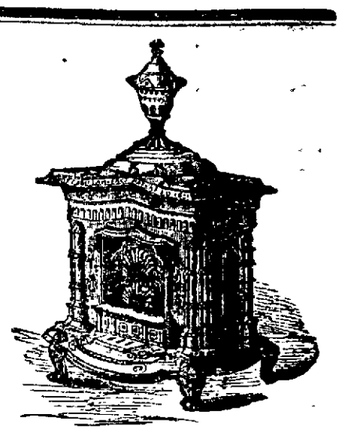
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.
G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) *below 12th*,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE
Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,
N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,
Adam B. Wingerd,
Daniel S. White, } *BALTIMORE, MD.*
John A. Swope.
Aug. 3, 1857.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.



R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

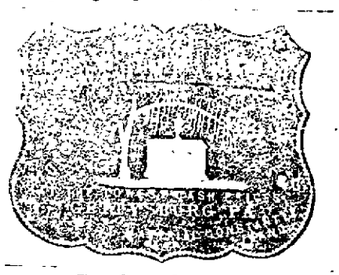
Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD*, on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Store, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Base Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.
ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.



Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at